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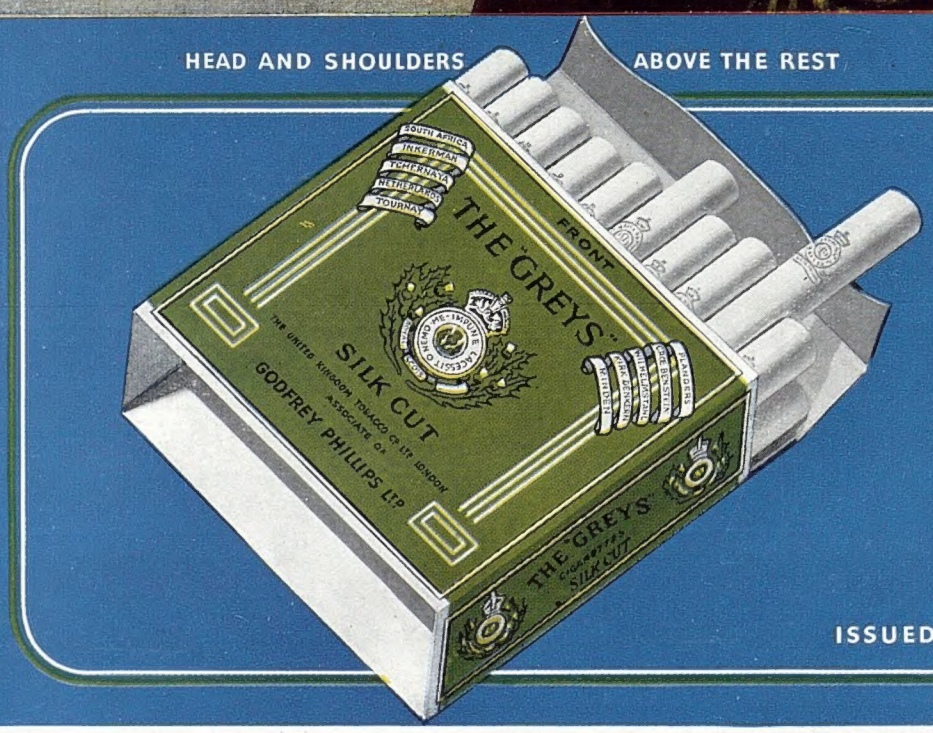

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Volume CLXXXVIII No. 2451

The SPHERE, London, January 11, 1947

THE SPHERE

With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"

The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE SEARCH FOR THE MEN WHO FLOGGED MAJOR BRETT—JEWS, WHO HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP FOR INTERROGATION, ENTERING A BARBED-WIRE COMPOUND IN THE TEL AVIV AREA: In the first 13½ hours of "screening," 2,442 men were questioned, and one of them was identified by Major Brett

The repercussions throughout the Tel Aviv area, and, indeed, throughout the whole of Palestine, following the flogging of Major "Paddy" Brett, of the 1st Parachute Brigade, and three Airborne sergeants by members of the terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi, were swift and efficient. Strong forces of British troops entered Tel Aviv, and they threw cordons round various Jewish settlements, and at once the "screening" process began. In the course of this interrogation forty-nine arrests were made, and at a subsequent identification parade Major Brett picked out Jacob Weinberger, a twenty-five-year-old diamond polisher, as one of the men who had kidnapped him from his quarters, the Metropole Hotel at Nathaniya, 20 miles north of Tel Aviv. Major Brett was taken to a shack six miles from Nathaniya, stripped naked, and given twenty strokes with a piece of cable. When he was released the terrorists told him, "You are only the first of several officers who are to be flogged." Meanwhile, throughout Palestine a full-scale reign of terror started, Irgun attacking with all its resources. (See also pages 40 and 41)

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Flogged by Thugs.—The British Army has a name for restraint and patience and discipline second to no other. The events of the past year in Palestine must have strained its patience as considerably as it has increased our admiration and wonder. At what point (we now ask) will the taut elastic burst? Our soldiers in Palestine, seeing more of conditions but knowing little more than we at home of the policy behind the events and actions, have been reviled, teased, insulted, beaten up and murdered by a gang of Hebrew thugs, and have been drilled and disciplined to swallow the insults, to accept the casualties and to turn the other cheek; in short, to pursue patiently the policy of appeasement in Palestine with a race whose decent elements are still apathetic or aloof or wordy, and whose intransigents are continuously successful in every form of guerilla tactics. Surely this final insult must go near to snap the cord of patience! It cannot be for ever that the Government will suffer our Army in Palestine to endure such humiliation at the hands of a gang which for long months has hit us where and when it likes, laughs at our warnings, and has the perfect confidence to warn us in advance of its intended reprisals.

New Year Honours.—In pre-war days the half-yearly Honours Lists were wont to afford a deal of copy to hungry journalists and "Society" columnists. They are dealt with nowadays more briefly, for, in a sense, we live in a "transition" period as regards honours, titles and awards. It must be difficult for those concerned with them to harmonise tradition with modern usage and trends of thought. For the *raison d'être* of hereditary titles at least, up to Edwardian times, was as much based on appropriate wealth or on adequate landed estate as on merit. We observe evolution working out reformation in the fine old English way. Dukedoms, marquisates and even earldoms are largely promotions of a past age. The viscountcy (always rather a bastard) is still conferred and, I believe, still valued. I was glad to observe that baronetcies were not conferred. Perhaps this title is defunct (as I feel it should be), save for the traditional recipients, the Lord Mayor and so forth. If so, well. I was gladdened to learn that General Smuts will adorn our noblest order. One day, I suppose, a woman will be found worthy of that Order of Merit, for which the standard remains very high. I am sure it is not too high for Mr. Winant's noble qualities. Our Empire (as we knew it yesterday) is not, and never was, unanimous in its view of titles, hereditary or otherwise, and of honours. Our present Government appears to favour, at least to raise no objection to, the slow evolution of the old methods of conferment and selection in gradual conformity with the new order, the modern austerity and the general levelling process. Englishmen of all political colours in the main still enjoy titles.

No Confidence?—Soon now the present Government will face a no-confidence motion and debate. An Opposition leader with roots in the Victorian traditions of politics and Parliament might well rub his hands and judge the auguries good. He might argue, on his earlier experience, that there are to his hand at least half-a-dozen whacking missiles, any one of which must upset the sitting Aunt Sally. And, indeed, if our mentality and make-up were those of our grandfathers, he would be right. The state of Palestine, the state of India, the coal crisis, the advance to inflation, the crippling taxation, the housing lag, the Peace lag . . . any one of these, in lesser magnitude as a crisis, would have brought tumbling down the Governments of the Gladstone, "Dizzy," or even more recent, eras. Our voter grandfathers had not been disciplined by suffering, regimented by war, pinched by austerity, dragooned by D.O.R.A. They were free men, very self-assertive, very self-indulgent, very sure of themselves. Roast beef and fruity port gave them a pride of race which brooked no mildest twist to the Lion's tail. The franchise was not so wide, and power and privilege were still entrenched. The game of politics was more stimulating than dangerous, more embittered than serious. How different to-day! The voter has quite forgotten that politics could be a game. He understands the issues because they concern him, directly and immediately, and he takes his politics in deadly earnest. He puts a Government in power with a clearly detailed mandate, and he is inclined to hold it there and support it till the last item is ticked off. But more important by far are the significant changes in our national character. The troubles and sacrifices of thirty years have doubled our patience, taught us to expect privation as an essential part of daily life. No, not even the coal crisis, nor Palestine, will jolt the sitting Aunt Sally, nor all the philippics of Opposition convince a single Government supporter in the House that Mr. Attlee's team has yet been found wanting. An electorate disciplined even to understand the difficulties of governing, trained to endurance, trained to patience, trained to obedience and to turn the other cheek to weak aggressors. Trained—in a word and in the milk-bars—to thank heaven (fasting) for a Government which keeps it fasting. Look upon *this* picture of our race and its character and on that of the same nation under Victoria!

THE NEW THEATRICAL KNIGHT—RALPH RICHARDSON IN THE NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST: Sir Ralph is seen with his dresser, Miss Betty Martin, before he appeared at the Old Vic matinee at the New Theatre in the title-role of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Many messages and telegrams of congratulation were awaiting him in his dressing-room when he arrived for the matinee. Sir Ralph is one of the few stage knights created of recent years, and he follows Sir Lewis Casson (1945), Sir Aubrey Smith (1944), and Sir Cedric Hardwicke (1934). He was born in Cheltenham in 1902 and made his first appearance on the stage in *The Merchant of Venice* in 1921. Sir Ralph's connection with the Old Vic began after his South African tour in 1929, and he achieved notable successes in Shakespearean roles. From 1939 to 1943 he was with the Fleet Air Arm, and left the Service with the rank of Lieut.-Commander, R.N.V.R. His subsequent performances in *Peer Gynt* and *Henry IV* brought him new recognition, and shed further lustre on the Old Vic Company

Only a Rumour?—The winter is still ahead and our vital industries are closing down for lack of coal. It is of minor (?) importance that our domestic hearths are likely to be colder this winter than ever before. At home and abroad there is plenty of urgent matters for the agenda of Cabinet meetings. The Cabinet might usefully sit non-stop. I do not envy Mr. Attlee's team their present responsibilities. We are in an ugly pass and it need not have been so ugly. None of us underrated the inevitable post-war difficulties. On the contrary, we constantly stressed them while the war was still raging. But Mr. Attlee and his team did not heed our warnings; and in every field they are caught short and caught bending. They had bigger fish to fry and scorned the minnows. And now at last they are chasing minnows and would be glad to haul some of these despised little fish into their nets and bring them to harbour. There is no coal, not too much food, but there is a growing horde of well-paid Civil Servants to plan and organise the vast schemes of State Socialism. But such schemes must be paid for in production, by the sweat and toil of the taxpayer. And production depends on food and fuel and other bare necessities. Which came first? The egg or the hen? Which is the cart and which the horse? First catch your hare and then jug it? The rumour that the Cabinet, amid its many preoccupations, is at last concerned to hear of the growth of the Civil Service, and its pay-roll, suggests that some of these nursery quizzes are becoming the fashion in Downing Street. Only a rumour? I hope not.

Dupes and Liars.—Most people are inclined to be cynical about Hope—and continue to hope. "Hope is not taxed." "Hope abandons a man at no stage of his career." "Man never is, but always to be, blest," and so on. On the other hand, "if hopes were dupes, fears may be liars." The pessimist is as often cheated as the optimist—*this thought for optimism.* The winter months loomed menacing last November, and a cold snap in December suggested that, with the fuel situation growing daily worse, fears would not be liars. The pessimists were true prophets in their fuel fears, but were duped by the sun. Since Christmas we have enjoyed a great deal of sunshine, real, genuine house-warming stuff, and it has proved not only an "excellent substitute" for post-war coal, but a most welcome mi-carême in the long winter Lent. The days are drawing out, and the year has "turned" quite cheerfully. On the other hand, an anticipated dawn of better things in Palestine has duped the optimists and justified the pessimists. And the same must be said for the high hopes of Hammond's expedition down under. There were few head-shakings when the team sailed. But there is still time for a respectable come-back. In fine, the philosophic mind should strike a monthly balance-sheet of profit and loss on matters grave and trivial. The practice will enable him at least more justly to count his blessings, and to moderate his apprehensions of troubles round the corner.

The Real Test.—Sometimes I wonder whether, after all, a Test Match team is "our best ambassador of Empire." So often in history it has been proved that, while the fighting men of an army win and hold their laurels, the camp-followers tarnish their panache. Cricket is a religion down under, and very seriously taken at highest level over here. The British public demands word-pictures of the Tests, and no Test team would be complete without its following of accredited reporters. Yet I wish they would stick to reporting and leave umpiring to the umpires. Umpires, like judges of the High Court, are sometimes wrong; and, unlike the High Court, there is no appeal from their decisions. Therefore it does no earthly good to cavil at their verdicts, and it does a deal of harm to harmony. A true cricketer accepts the verdict, howsoever he may dissent from it, in dignified silence—proving thereby that he is a gentleman and a sportsman and possesses a sense of proportion. A second type allows himself a dissenting gesture. The third type—mercifully rare—wrangles. That is the real *test* of Test cricket.

Newcastle Reader.—I wish that a SPHERE reader from Newcastle-on-Tyne who wrote me a charming letter at Christmas would send me his name in order that I may answer him in kind. All he tells me of himself is that he is eighty-five years old and a constant reader, and that he desired to imitate my anonymity. But—whereas he can penetrate mine I cannot penetrate his anonymity I desire his better acquaintance.

THE OLD STAGER

THE BATTLE FOR HANOI

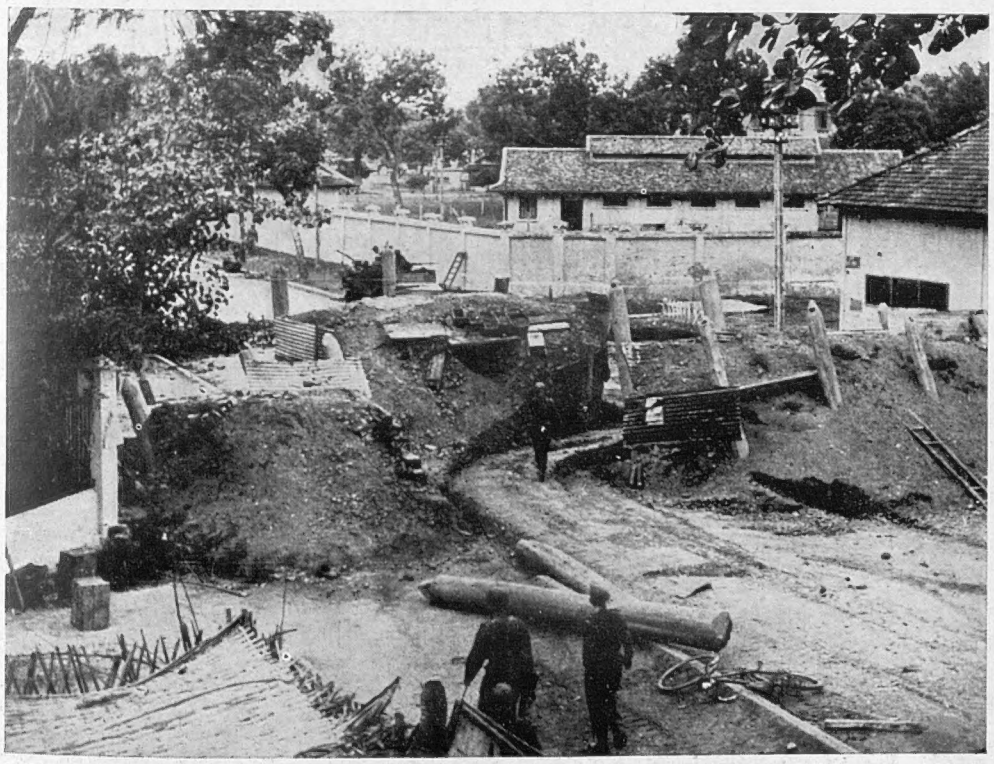
First Pictures from Indo-China Since the Outbreak Against the French

For several weeks past French garrison troops and Indo-Chinese Nationalists have been waging a bitter battle in the region of Hanoi, Tongking, in the far north of the newly-constituted Republic of Viet Nam, which comprises Tongking and Annam, and these pictures show the battle for possession of the city. Last spring the French Government conceded the Annamese claims to independence, and a round-table conference was called to work out the successive steps by which Viet Nam should march towards full independence. Since then, however, the French declare that the supporters of Viet Nam have tried to overawe the neighbouring States of Cochin China, Cambodia, and Laos. Last week the matter had reached political deadlock, and the fighting in the north continued

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY HANOI OPERA HOUSE: Light armoured vehicles and trucks outside the building after they had fought their way through the city in the face of determined resistance from Viet Minh partisans. While this struggle in the north of Viet Nam was proceeding, French reinforcements were arriving at Saigon, Cochin China, 700 miles to the south, and General Leclerc was on his way from France

A BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF HANOI: *Left*—French tanks clearing resistance in the Tongkingese capital; and (*right*) infantrymen attacking snipers near the Botanical Gardens. They had a hard fight, the Viet Minh partisans being well armed, most of their weapons having been obtained originally from the Japanese

CIVILIANS DIED IN THE STREET-FIGHTING: A hospital assistant at Hanoi helping a citizen to identify a relative. Civilian casualties were high



HOW THE FRENCH ORGANISED THE DEFENCE OF HANOI: An armoured car guarding a road-block thrown up against the insurgents. Even when the French had got control of the town their anxieties were not over, as the Viet Nam partisans brought up artillery and heavily shelled Hanoi from a distance of several miles. They had two batteries of 75-mm. dual-purpose guns

GENERAL LECLERC'S WEIGHTY TASK: The French Commander about to leave Villacoublay Aerodrome, near Paris, on returning to Indo-China to assume command of all the armed forces and bring about the country's pacification

TROOPS COMB THE JEWISH TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS

The Search for the Men Who Flogged Major Brett and Three Sergeants

THE SEARCH IN TEL AVIV FOR THE MEN WHO FLOGGED MAJOR BRETT : Jews lined up under armed guard before being taken one by one to the "screening" table, where members of the Palestine Military Police questioned them as to their whereabouts at the time when the British major and three sergeants were kidnapped and flogged; 2,242 men between the ages of fifteen and forty-five were interrogated in about thirteen hours. As a result forty-nine arrests were made

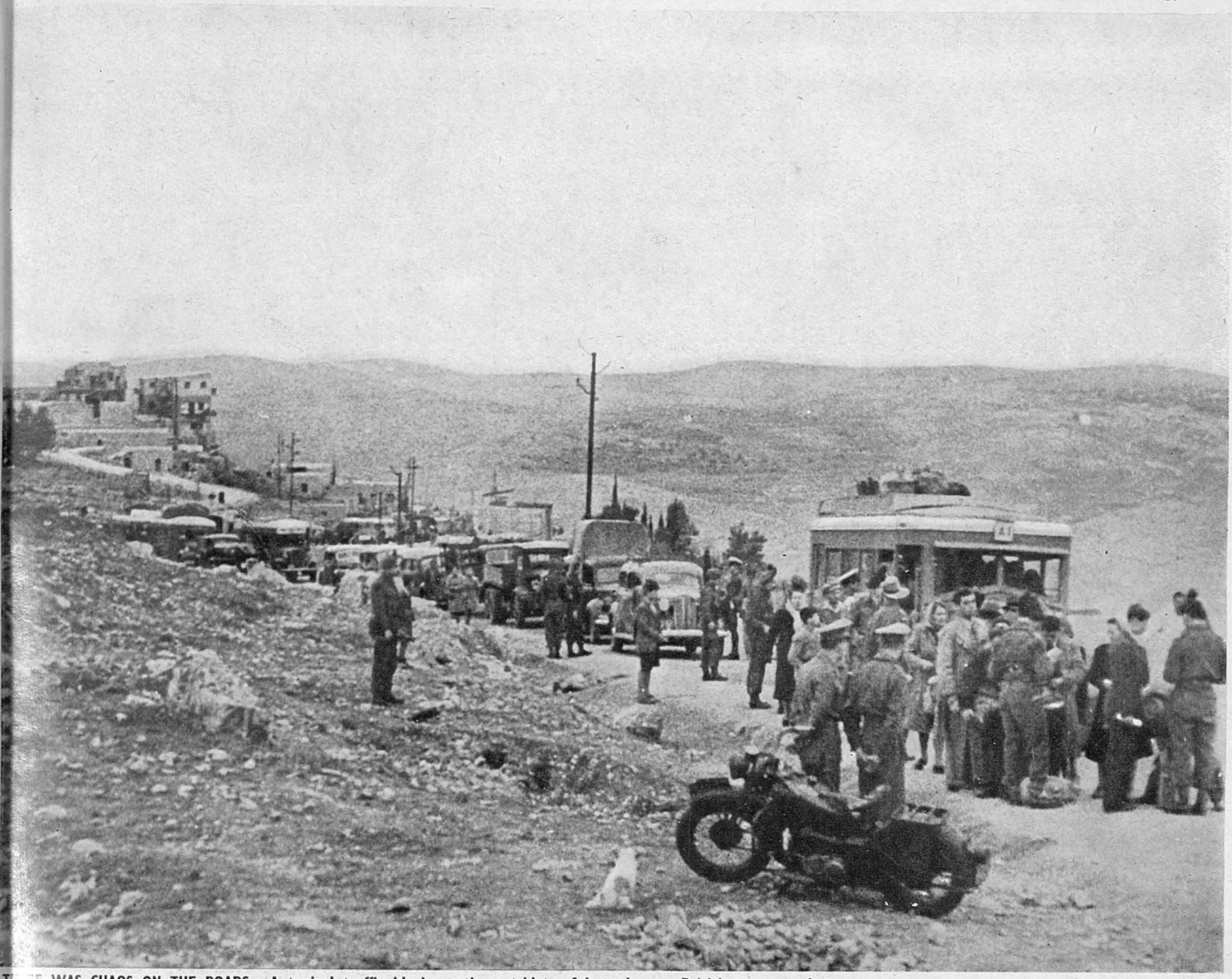
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH IN THE YEMENITE QUARTER OF TEL AVIV : Men of the 1st Brigade of the 6th Airborne Division carrying out the search which resulted in forty-nine men being detained. Each group of soldiers engaged in the search was accompanied by a member of the Palestine Police Force

WHERE WERE YOU ON THE NIGHT OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29? Two Jews answering the questions of the Palestine Police, who carried out the "screening" process after the airborne troops, who are seen acting as guards, had helped them to conduct a house-to-house search in the Yemenite quarter of Tel Aviv

The New Year in Palestine opened with a reign of terror equalling anything that has happened in the past twenty years of tragedy. Following the kidnapping and flogging of Major Brett by members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an act for which the terrorist organisation took full responsibility and which they claimed was a reprisal for the flogging of terrorists, British troops moved into the Yemenite quarter of Tel Aviv and began the day-long "screening" process which resulted in the identification of at least one of the floggers, a young diamond polisher by the name of Weinberger. Meanwhile at Rehovoth, where Dr. Weizmann has his residence, at Nathaniya, and at numerous other settlements in the Tel Aviv area, British troops and Palestine Police moved in and continued their investigations. On every highway, at the same time, road blocks were formed, and no one was allowed to pass until baggage had been searched and identity papers checked. During these investigations Irgun Zvai Leumi continued their terrorist attacks throughout the country, and it would seem that the full resources of the organisation have been brought into play against the British troops, flame-throwers being among the weapons used.

Below—**AT THIS MOMENT ALL WAS QUIET IN TEL AVIV : As the "screening" process went on in the Yemenite quarter, troops flung barbed-wire barricades across all the principal roads, and tanks and wireless-equipped jeeps were out in force**

CHECKING HIS IDENTITY : A member of the Palestine Police Force holding the identity card of one of the 2,242 "screened" men



THERE WAS CHAOS ON THE ROADS : A typical traffic block on the outskirts of Jerusalem as British troops and Palestine Police co-operated in the examination of every pedestrian and the occupants of every vehicle who passed along the highway. As the day wore on, the stream of traffic became longer. In the foreground, passengers have dismounted from a bus and they are waiting for the checking of identity cards

YET ONCE AGAIN TEL AVIV IS CORDONED OFF : British Airborne troops and an artillery man on duty in the city while the "screening" process was being carried out in the Yemenite quarter. The gunner on the right sits on his groundsheet beside his Bren gun, which has a magazine loaded ready for action. Resentment among the troops at the floggings has been further heightened by the use of flame-throwers by terrorists

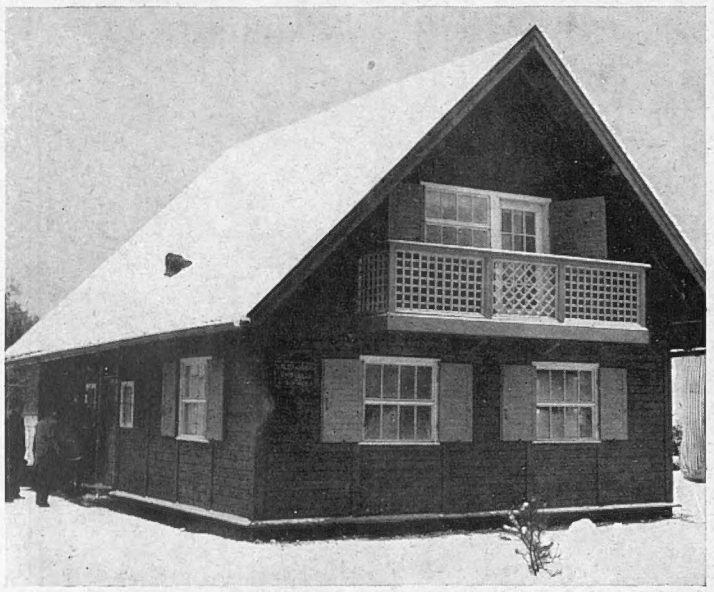
PARADE AT THE ROAD BLOCK : Arabs and Jews lining up to have their papers checked before being allowed to proceed on their way. All motorists were compelled to get down and join the queue

THE SEARCH FOR HIDDEN ARMS : Luggage being checked by troops at one of the road blocks instituted on all the main highways of Palestine

FACETS of the HOUSING PROBLEM

Sweden Sends Us Prefabricated Houses; Germany Makes Houses for Export

SWEDISH HOUSES IN THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE: These prefabricated, semi-detached homes are under construction at Gretton, Gloucestershire, and they are arousing much favourable comment, so well do they blend with the landscape. Occupiers of similar houses in the Gloucestershire area speak very highly of their comfort and general amenities. The foundations and the brickwork for the chimneys and the main dividing walls were completed locally, and the roof-tiling is also local, but all other sections are imported. Gable-ended wash-houses are a feature of the design



GERMANY IS MAKING PREFABRICATED HOUSES, BUT THEY ARE FOR OVERSEAS USE: These two examples have been on view at the Munich Export Exhibition, the example *on the left* being a well-constructed model on the lines of a Bavarian chalet. The bungalow model *on the right* is known as the Isertaler House and weighs no more than 15 tons, being easily taken apart and loaded on lorries for transportation. When the exhibition began, Munich was shrouded in a light mantle of snow, which rendered the houses additionally picturesque

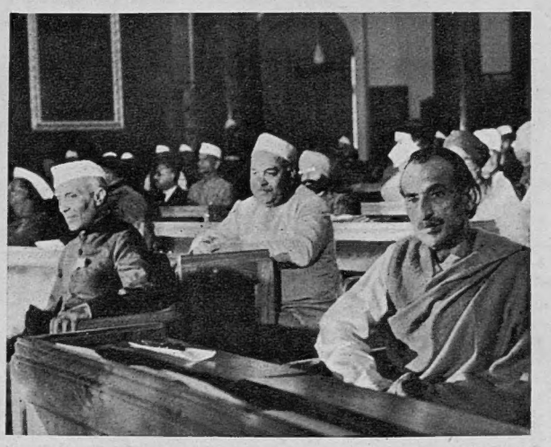
On right—A contrast in country housing is shown in these two pictures from Woodmancote, Gloucestershire. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart and their family have moved from their picturesque but ramshackle old cottage into a nearby prefabricated bungalow of a type now being erected in many rural areas. They secured the prefab. owing to the danger of the cottage collapsing, and because of its damp and unhealthy condition. The new house may not be so picturesque, but the family are quite overpowered by its comforts and modern conveniences, and say they never want to see the inside of one of the dark, damp old cottages again. The change is one of many similar taking place in Gloucestershire under the Cheltenham Rural District Council, whose housing scheme is well advanced

FROM DERELICT COTTAGE TO PREFABRICATED BUNGALOW: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart, of Woodmancote, Gloucestershire, moving into their new home (*above*) and leaving their derelict cottage (*right*). They are delighted with the change and the many new amenities

THE UNENDING CONFLICT

Hindus and Muslims, Arabs and Jews, Provide Britain with Her Hardest Political Problems

PANDIT NEHRU CALLS FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIAN REPUBLIC : The Vice-President of India's Interim Government is seen (left centre) addressing the First Constituent Assembly at New Delhi when he moved a resolution declaring "the Assembly's firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an independent sovereign Republic." He then outlined the broad principles of the Constitution



THE FIRST ALL-INDIA CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY GOES INTO SESSION, BUT WITHOUT THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE : Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, is seated in the foreground on the left, and on the right is Mr. Krialani, President of the Congress Party. Behind Mr. Nehru is Mr. Kidwai, of the United Provinces. This first meeting of the Assembly was of special significance in view of the resolution by Pandit Nehru with regard to the creation of an independent sovereign Republic, but, with the members of the Muslim League holding aloof from the Assembly, the resolution, which the Vice-President referred to as "a pledge and a dedication," had more the aspect of a Congress Party pronouncement. Meanwhile, Mr. Jinnah, the Muslim leader, was broadcasting from London to the United States, and, in the course of his speech, he made yet one more plea for Pakistan

THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE IS NOW ORGANISING A WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN : Members of the Executive seen with the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem (centre) when they met in Cairo under his chairmanship at the end of December. Dr. Khalidi, the Secretary-General, is seen standing second from right. On the Mufti's left hand is Abdel Latif, who was exiled for nine years in the Seychelles, and on his right is Selim el Husseini, also a former exile

On left—The Mufti of Jerusalem's meeting at Cairo (where he is spending his exile) with the members of the Arab Committee Executive, was deeply significant of the solidarity of the Arab leaders of the Near and Middle East over the Palestinian question, but how the Mufti's chairmanship of this meeting conforms with his pledge of non-political activity made to King Farouk when he was granted sanctuary in Egypt is quite another matter. Since December the Arab Higher Committee, with Dr. Khalidi as Secretary-General, has planned missions to North and South America and India to win financial and moral support for the cause of the Arabs. The Committee has also decided to make a levy on Arabs in Palestine, and they will be asked to contribute upwards of two shillings a month to the fighting fund

Below—**ZIONISTS IN CHEERFUL CUSTODY : These members of the Jewish Nationalist Movement were detained at Croydon last week when their privately-chartered Pan-American air-liner landed at the aerodrome after a flight from Lydda, Palestine. They were kept under surveillance, but it was made plain they could continue their journey on the following day. They were bound for Basle, to attend the Zionist Conference**

THEY WERE ENVOYS TO HITLER : Brijlal Makerjee (left foreground) and Anjit Singh (right) at a reception given by fellow-Indians in London. During the war they worked in Germany for the Indian pro-Axis leader, Subhas Bose. Makerjee was Bose's chief emissary to Hitler, and Anjit Singh, together with two colleagues, carried on anti-British propaganda over the German radio. The four men are now being repatriated, and they will arrive in India soon

NO MOURNING FOR PRUSSIA

The Gradual Liquidation of Germany's Most Arrogant Province

By FERDINAND TUOHY

IN the spring of 1943 Vice-President Henry Wallace let go a searing indictment of Prussia, isolating its peculiarly evil spirit from the rest of Germany, over which it sprawled, and urging concentration on the octopus after the Allied victory, which was then for the first time positively coming through the mists.

On five separate occasions since the break-up of the liberal culture of the old Germany some eighty years before, Prussia had cursed the world with aggressive wars costing 20,000,000 lives, and (said Mr. Wallace) "World War No. 3 will be certain if we allow Prussia to rearm, either materially or psychologically."

Coming from such a quarter, this singling-out of Prussia made Goebbels mad. Himself a Rhinelander absorbed by Prussia, he knew a thing or two about other Germans' feelings towards the domineering and paramount State, and he got madder as the theme was developed on the Allied air, and in print. I remember, myself, saying that the full weight of the occupation should be visited on Prussia, with Allied headquarters unchangingly in Berlin, and that all ties must be broken by which Prussia in the past did what she liked with the non-Prussian States.

Conference. Without any hullabaloo, without anybody taking much notice (certainly not the Germans), each of the four Occupying Powers has effected changes and taken measures, territorial and other, whose joint effect is simply to spell the end of Prussia.

It is not too much of a flight of fancy to say that the R.A.F. began the winding-up process back in 1943 when the first heavy raids on Berlin were carried out, for Berlin was the embodiment of Prussia, its brain and nerve-centre, administrative headquarters and breeding-ground of that Prussian officialdom and militarist caste which dominated the whole of Germany from one end to the other. The subsequent ruin of Berlin, without any doubt, simplified the liquidation of Prussia. Had the capital stood up whole, as it did after the 1914 war, no such headway could have been made. As it is, broken Berlin has been given the status of a "Land," separated from all other administrative units.

But, before losing the capital, Prussia took some terrific knocks in the east. First of all, the Russians annexed East Prussia, lock, stock and barrel, and by unilateral action, without consulting anybody. It seems that only the French must consult others when they take unilateral action. But we shall come to that. Next, Poland was given, by Russia, the eastern provinces with France, and a larger Saar than ever before at that.

Further inroads on the tottering Prussian ghost are implied in the creation by the French of the new State of "Rhine Palatinate." This covers that country hingeing on Mainz, which the French have long coveted, both as defence and from memories of Napoleon's *Armée du Rhin*. The New State takes in Mainz (capital), Montabaur, Trier and the Phalz, and, as one who saw the French leave Mainz in 1930 — the tears, the emotion—I 'm ready to bet it will be a long time before anyone gets them out of Mainz again, shattered as it is. Their behaviour is, relatively speaking, of the mildest, the best in all the Zones, to the amazement of the Germans. It is clever behaviour.

To round off matters, Belgium and Holland demand frontier rectifications at the expense of former Prussian-controlled territories, the maximum (Belgian) demand extending to Düren, only 20 miles from Cologne.

Already, before Moscow can disagree, the deflation of Prussia is akin to the physical deflation of its last master, Goering, in the dock at Nuremberg. Prussian power never was as swollen as under its last Prime Minister, and the puncturing is correspondingly great.

Prussia amounted to nearly two-thirds of the 1937 Reich—before Hitler started adding to it monstrously from foreign conquest. Centuries of predatory growth had by then made Prussia a great, sprawling mass, covering almost all North Germany and containing over 40,000,000 inhabitants. This mass extended from East Prussia to Holland, from Holland to the Saar, from the Saar in a great curve via Frankfort and Erfurt to Lower Silesia, and from Lower Silesia northward in another curve through Posen to East Prussia. Neither Oldenburg, on the North Sea, nor Mecklenburg, on the Baltic, formed part of Prussia, whose provinces were :

The Rhine	Brandenburg
Westphalia	Saxony Border
Hanover	(Posen and
Schleswig-Holstein	W. Prussia)
Hesse-Nassau	East Prussia
Pomerania	Upper Silesia
Berlin	Lower Silesia

As far as I can see, the original Brandenburg of the Hohenzollerns alone remains of Bismarck's mighty Prussia.

The chief things that we found so evil in the Nazis were first in the Prussians : the arrogance and brutality, the absence of humour (save among Berliners), the dedication to force, the Master Race poppycock, the utter subordination of the individual to the State, the mysticism invoking the sacredness of slaughter. All these came from that most unattractive blend, German and Wend, Prussian-Slav and Lett—the Prussian type.

I should like to conclude with the well-worn "And so we say *good-bye* to this most obnoxious land," only it doesn't run as easily as that.

Will Prussia stay liquidated? That is the question.

After 1918 the other German States seemed to get away from the Prussian hold. At one time the Weimar Republic seriously debated whether Prussia should be split into several smaller States, as a means of stemming its continuous encroachment. But nothing was done, and soon the feared process set in. Berlin contrived to range the other States in a solid national front against Versailles, and one after the other came back willingly to the Prussian orbit. Saxony was the first to be re-absorbed and Prussia was still re-absorbing as late as 1929 (little Waldeck).

Ere then all South and West Germany were once more swelling the Prussian power, and any attempt to stop it drew sloppy remarks about "kicking Germany when she's down," and "You can't hold a great nation under," just as the parallel cant to-day is that we can't have a slum in Central Europe. We would do better to remember what has well been written of the Germans of the other States : "Their capacity for contemptible docility and sinister obedience in carrying out Prussian orders has made them a menace to all their neighbours."

It is patently true that Germans are in no state to rise again for a very long time ; that they have no hope or chance whatever of again pulling off what they managed to do in the '20's. But when one hears of such things as the Americans giving parole to 800,000 men, including thousands of officers and General Staff, one wonders how many of the paroled will go about re-sowing the Prussian seed.

THE "LITTLE NAZIS" GO FREE : The Mayor of Frankfort-on-Main, General McNarney and Brigade-General Ryan at the Christmas meeting in Frankfort's Roemeberg Square, at which General McNarney announced that an amnesty would be granted to 800,000 members of the Nazi party in the United States Zone of Germany. These 800,000 were all active Party members, and evidence could be collected to indict them all. It is hoped that the new policy will result in effective co-operation on the part of the people of South Germany

But what really roused Mouthpiece Fritsche to an affected mirth in which anger was ill-concealed were the letters in the Press that sought to show how Bavarians, Württembergers, Hessians, Saxons, Rhinelanders, the Hanseatic cities had small use for the Prussian pig ("Saupreussen"), and would not be sorry to see his hold relaxed. Joyce could do his slimiest in the way of insinuating divisions in Britain, but when the same thing was essayed in the opposite direction, Berlin characterised it as impertinent cheek for which we should pay dearly.

Well, I should not be reporting truthfully did I say that I 've met Germans, in Germany, who take any interest in Prussia, one way or the other. Politicians like Schumacher are, without a doubt, well on to the issue, but the rank and file are much too numb, and on the rare occasions that I have raised the subject, reaction has been in the line of : "*Ach wass ! Jetz sind wir doch Alle egal !*" ("Oh, what does it matter ? We 're all equally in the soup now ! " as a free translation.)

The Germans are not themselves doing a thing to dissipate the Prussian permeation. The Allies are doing it for them, and it is of historical interest to note that this is the third time in 300 years that Germany will have been recast from without.

After the Thirty Years War, the Germans would probably have united under the Habsburgs, but the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 split them up into artificially contrived States at the instance of Danes, Dutch, Swedes and, above all, French. And, some 160 years later, Napoleon arbitrarily re-divided Germany into thirty medium-sized States, which endured until the rise of Bismarck, fifty years after.

Naturally, the reflection occurs : how long will the latest foreign-built Germany last ?

If March should prove a good month in Moscow—when the Foreign Ministers meet there—the new design for Germany will officially take shape. But, even if the proceedings should strike a deadlock, the main item on the agenda—the liquidation of Prussia—will not be affected, for the very good reason that Prussia has been liquidated in advance of the of Germany up to the Oder and Niesse, and this territory was all Prussian. Then we took up the process of breaking down the fallen Colossus by making Hamburg into a "Land" similar to Berlin.

At the beginning of this year the Americans took a hand by carving their Zone into three new States, each very far away from Prussian administration. Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, and Greater Hesse have their own Governments and have been fashioned so as to fit into a Federal Germany. In the summer we resumed the breaking-down of Prussia by causing Hanover and Brunswick to join with Oldenburg in forming the "Land" of Lower Saxony. These things occurred with no particular publicity flourish, and at the time their significance was not entirely plain to see.

Meanwhile, the French were beginning to stir in the common direction, and after we had taken another running kick at Prussia by suavely making Westphalia and North Rhineland into yet another "Land," Paris—or, more likely, Baden-Baden H.Q.—passed to action. The French smelt a rat over this latest "Land," since its formation put a spoke in the wheel of those who wish to break the Ruhr off, politically, from the rest of Germany and see it under international control. The new "Land" suggested that the British intended keeping the Ruhr linked with Germany, so, by way of showing that two can play at the same game, General Koenig made the first of his moves towards integrating the Saar

"AXIS SALLY" IS ABROAD AGAIN : Mildred Gillars, who broadcast to the American troops during the closing stages of the war, urging them to give up the struggle, seen in the streets of Frankfort after being released from gaol after nine months of intensive investigation

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR—THE R.A.F. AND THE NAVY CO-OPERATE IN THE BURIAL OF AIRMEN LOST AT SEA AND IN THE MOUNTAINS: A diagrammatic sketch showing a submarine engaged in locating a sunken aircraft off the Norwegian coast. As a result of these searches, which have taken the searchers right within the Arctic Circle, the bodies of 500 Allied airmen have been recovered—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

NEWS FROM ARCTIC LANDS

The Recovery of Our War Dead in Norwegian Waters: The U.S. Army Trains for Arctic Warfare

In the Norwegian campaign, when the R.A.F. attempted to stave off the inevitable evacuation, and in the subsequent years when our aircraft raided key-points in occupied Norway, sowed mines off the coast and protected the Russia-bound convoys, many Allied airmen lost their lives in Norwegian waters and others perished on the mountain-tops when attempting to bring their crippled aircraft home. None of those men have been forgotten, and during the past year R.A.F. officers have been making hazardous voyages in small boats, and they have climbed mountains on the fringe of the Arctic Circle with a view to locating crashed aircraft and their crews. The Navy has co-operated, too, and submarine detectors have been responsible for finding more than one wreck. Nearly 500 airmen have now been laid to rest in Norwegian cemeteries, and most of them have been identified

"TASK FORCE FRIGID" IN ACTION: The 9th Field Artillery Battery of the U.S. Army mans a 4·5 rocket-launcher on manœuvres near Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska. Special equipment is being used in these important cold-weather tests, the results of which will determine the tactics, weapons and general equipment to be employed in Arctic warfare

THE AIRBORNE SECTION EXAMINES ITS FOOTWEAR: Appropriately equipped with snowshoes, they prepare to make a 1,000-ft. drop on to snow, from troop-carrier aircraft. Men of this unit recently made a jump on to the frozen tundra land which surrounds the area of Fairbanks, Alaska. They are clad from head to foot in fur-lined, windproof garments

A CONVOY LEAVES THE BASE CAMP: Weasels and lorries of the U.S. Army carry equipment for the tests. American Army Ground Forces are undergoing training in Arctic warfare in three areas—Adak and Fairbanks, in Alaska, and Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. The picture above was taken during manœuvres carried out by Task Force Williwaw in the vicinity of Adak. The training programme began on December 1, 1946, and will continue until the end of April this year. It is being carried out in conditions similar to those in serious Arctic warfare in order to test the efficiency of men and equipment on the spot. The training sites have been selected with this object. In the Fairbanks area, accumulated snowfall up to 5 ft. is common in the latter part of the winter

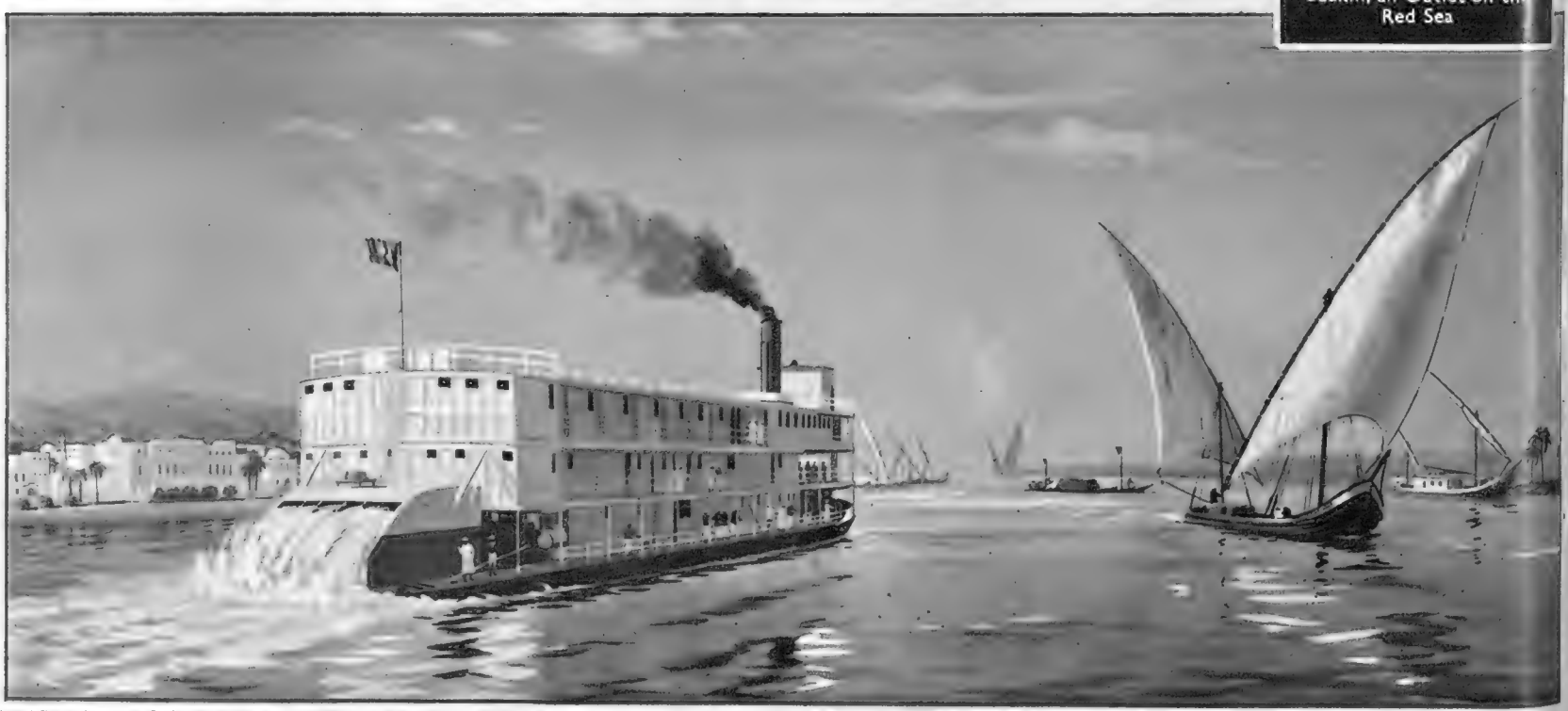
BRITISH TROOPS "SHOW THE FLAG" IN KHARTOUM—AN INFANTRY UNIT, HEADED BY ITS BAND, PASSES THE STATUE OF GENERAL GORDON: Of recent months our forces in the Sudan have been strengthened in view of the increasing tension with regard to the future of the territory. One battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment was taken to Khartoum by air—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

THE SUDAN AND ITS FUTURE

Condominium, Egyptian Satellite, or Independent Nation?

Suakin, an Outlet on the Red Sea

Since 1899 the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has been ruled as a Condominium by the British and Egyptian Governments, and this was fully confirmed under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. Of late the whole question of treaty revision has been very much to the fore, and influences have been at work within and without the Sudan to create closer union with Egypt. There have been a number of pro-Egyptian demonstrations in Omdurman and Khartoum, and this led during November to the strengthening of the British garrisons, the first battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment being flown in. Meanwhile, in Egypt the status of the Sudan has been under constant discussion, and the student fraternity, ever a boisterous political element, has called loudly for total Egyptian control of the upper reaches of the Nile and for complete union between Egypt and the Sudan. In London the status of the Sudan has also been under discussion, and El Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, the Sudanese political leader, has only just returned to the Sudan after a series of talks with Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Hector McNeil. In the course of these talks Mr. Attlee made it plain that the protocol to the draft of the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty "does not make the slightest difference to the present status of the Sudan and does not prejudice the right of the Sudanese at the proper time to achieve independence if they so decide." El Sayed, who has a considerable following, is himself urging immediate termination of the Condominium status, and the setting up of an independent Sudan.



TRADING LINK BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE SUDAN—A TYPICAL NILE STEAMER AND NATIVE SAILING-CRAFT WHICH CARRY MERCHANDISE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES: Neither of these modes of transport is considered really efficient, involving a break of bulk at two stages on the rail-river-rail journey between Khartoum and Cairo. At one time the Nile was the only outlet for the Sudan's growing trade, and, as such, it was hopelessly inadequate to meet the needs of a great cotton-producing land. With the extension of the Sudan Railway to the Red Sea, however, and the completion of the harbour at Port Sudan in 1907, the flow of Sudanese goods to overseas markets expanded steadily, largely due to the efforts of British, Greek, Syrian and Egyptian merchants. The neighbouring port of Suakin, which is illustrated on the next page, also did a considerable trade, but it could not handle shipping of the same size as Port Sudan, and of recent years it has tended to languish. It is possible that Suakin may assume a new importance if the Sudan achieves independence—*Drawing by S. E. Bed*

SUAKIN, THE PORT WHICH WAS SUPERSEDED—ONCE THE MOST IMPORTANT TRADING CENTRE ON THE RED SEA, NOW A SATELLITE OF PORT SUDAN, WHICH LIES JUST TO THE NORTH: A diagrammatic sketch showing the extraordinary lay-out of the town, which may assume a measure of its old importance in the event of the Sudan achieving independence and the further development of overseas trade. Port Sudan has facilities for handling large cargoes, and Suakin may be required to deal with smaller vessels. On the island in the centre of Suakin Bay were once the offices of big trading companies—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

ON THE CAUSEWAY AT SUAKIN: The old link between the island in the centre of the bay and the mainland, where the camel trains arrived with goods for export from the interior of the Sudan

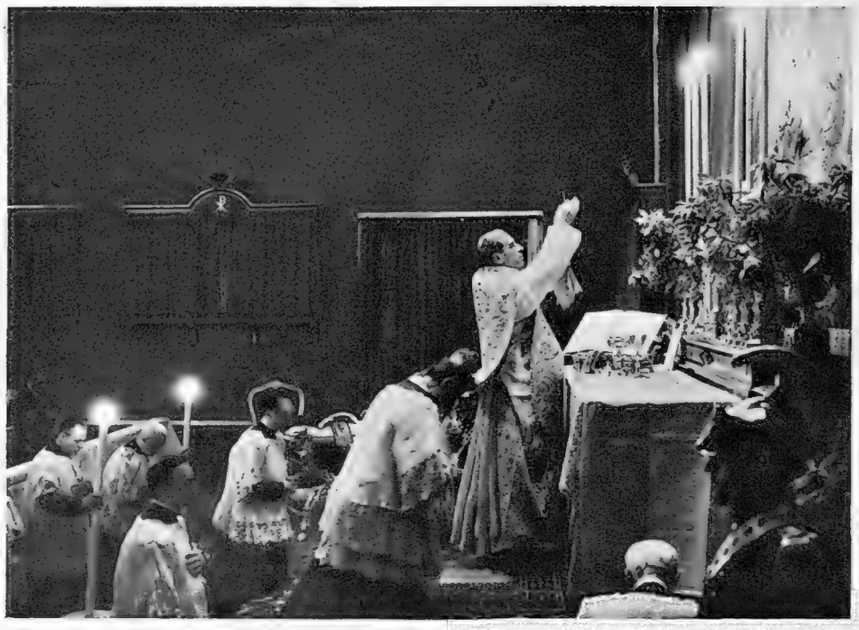
BY THE GORDON GATE AT SUAKIN: A picturesque scene in the old town, which has languished since the completion of Port Sudan, through which the bulk of the territory's overseas trade now flows

THE TOWN OF SUAKIN IS AN ISLAND: This picture was taken in the early years of the war, when Italy was overrunning Britain's East African territory and Suakin itself was threatened by Italian advances through Eritrea. In its heyday Suakin was supplied with goods for export by camel transport, but it is now linked with the interior by rail

To-day the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is steadily moving towards independent status, and there is no doubt that the increasing overseas trade of the territory is hastening the day of independence. This trade once ran largely through the picturesque port of Suakin, and in its heyday, when Kitchener was in command there, the island was the home of a prosperous British trading community. With the coming of Port Sudan, Suakin temporarily lost its status, but there are many who aver that it is capable of achieving a new prominence as goods from the markets of Europe pour in to meet the demands of the workers in the cotton-fields, whose standard of living is likely to be raised considerably in the next decade or so. Port Sudan will not be able to handle all the traffic, and Suakin, which has rail communication both with Atbara Junction and Port Sudan, will probably get its share. Sudan's outlet to the Red Sea is vital for the future, as it is not expected that trade with Egypt will increase to any vast extent along the Nile Valley

A FOREIGN SURVEY

News from Four Continents at the Turn of the Year



THE POPE CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS EVE MASS: His Holiness standing before the altar during the special service which was held for members of the Diplomatic Corps resident in the Vatican. Kneeling nearest to the Pope and in the foreground is Monsignor Carlo Respighi, the Papal Master of Ceremonies. During Christmastide the Pope addressed a great mass meeting of the faithful in St. Peter's Square, calling upon them to rally against the declared opponents of the Church

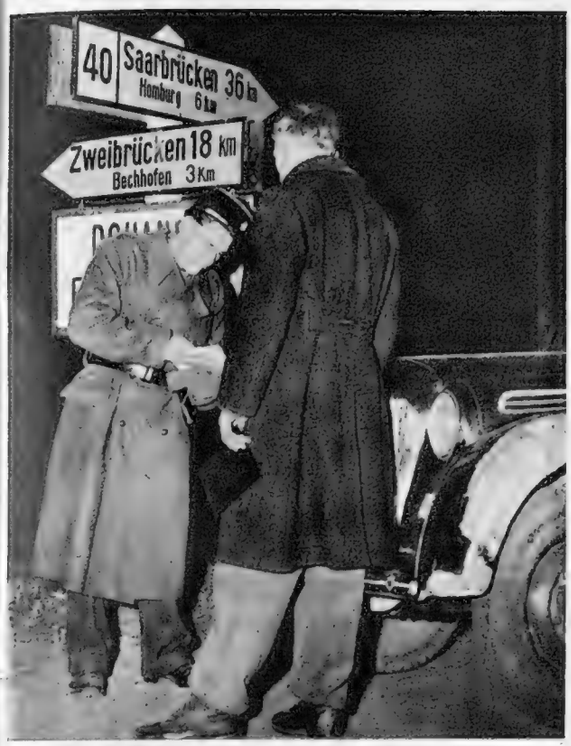
ROMAN CATHOLIC LEADERS PAY A VISIT TO JAPAN: A reception at the Industrial Club, Tokyo. Princess Takamatsu, Prince Takamatsu, Archbishop Marrela (Apostolic Delegate to Japan), Bishop McCabe (of Port Augusta, South Australia), the Most Rev. Tatsuo Doi (Archbishop of Tokyo), and Cardinal Gilroy (Archbishop of Sydney). The reception was given in honour of Cardinal Gilroy and Bishop McCabe, who paid a visit to Japan just before Christmas. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the Armies of Occupation, and members of the Japanese Cabinet were present

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT DELIVERS A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD: Mr. Truman speaking from an illuminated dais in front of the White House when taking part in the Christmas-tree lighting ceremony. The President made a plea for world peace, and received a great reception from the crowd which thronged the South Grounds of his official residence

SEEING LIFE BEFORE THE MAST: Viscount Traprain (right) and a fellow-cadet on board the four-masted barque "Pamir" at Lyttleton, New Zealand. Viscount Traprain, son of the third Earl of Balfour and relative of the Liberal statesman, has been in the Merchant Navy for some time. He celebrated his twenty-first birthday on this voyage, on which the *Pamir* took a cargo of timber to Sydney

A FRENCH EXPLORER TO RETURN TO THE "GREEN HELL": M. Bertrand Flornoy, who has mapped the sources of the Amazon and is one of the few white men to explore them, seated at his desk in his Paris flat autographing copies of his book "Descouverte des Sources." M. Flornoy is shortly leaving on his third expedition to the South American jungle, and on this trip he hopes to traverse the river from source to estuary. On his desk is a shrunken head acquired from the Jivaro Indian tribe on a previous trip

THEY FOUND 3,000,000 FRANCS—ALL FORGED! Commisaire Levasseur and another police officer, Lucien Durcudoy, with some of the wads of notes which Levasseur brought to light after an investigation which he carried out in Montmartre with the aid of Inspector Chouard. When the forgeries were first reported by the bank they were traced after many false scents to a man by the name of Raton. It was discovered that Raton was selling each 100-franc note for 35 francs, and he was caught when Inspector Chouard, posing as a client, called to take delivery of notes with a face value of 600,000 francs. After Raton had been arrested, nothing of much value was found in his flat, but while the police were searching in the nearby flat of Louise Billien, a well-known patron of Montmartre bars, they found 3,000,000 francs packed and ready for delivery



FRANCE TAKES DECISIVE ACTION IN THE SAAR: One of the 1,200 French Customs officials who have been drafted into the Saar territory, checking the identity papers of a motorist at one of the newly-established Customs posts

A HOLD-UP ON THE BORDER: The newly-drafted French Customs officials examining the identity papers of one of the first motorists to cross the Customs barrier. This establishment of French Customs control along the border between the Saar and the neighbouring areas in the French Zone of Occupation in Germany was accomplished by General Koenig, the Zone Commander, with lightning speed, but not before the other occupying Powers had been informed of the French intention and the immediate reasons for the move. The French contend that their action in no way alters the status of the Saar territory, and it has been done solely in order to prevent food from being smuggled from the Saar into other parts of the French Zone. It appears that to stimulate production, the miners of the Saar are very much better fed than other Germans under French control. Lately, this extra food, the French report, has been finding its way through Black Market channels, thus defeating the purpose for which it was intended. The Customs control, therefore, is to stop this and other irregular traffic. The French, however, have made no secret of their hope of eventually bringing the territory into economic union with France

HUNGARY RECEIVES BACK HER LOST DANUBIAN FLEET: River steamers arriving in Budapest after journeying down-river from the United States Zone of Germany. The question of this Danubian fleet, which was taken to Germany towards the close of the war as the Germans retreated westward across Europe, has been in the forefront of the recent Four-Power discussions in New York, and the American agreement to release the fleet, which had been tied up at Regensburg and other river ports, was regarded by Russia as a gesture of goodwill which has already done much to improve international relations. Other riparian Powers in the Danubian Basin will benefit by the agreement

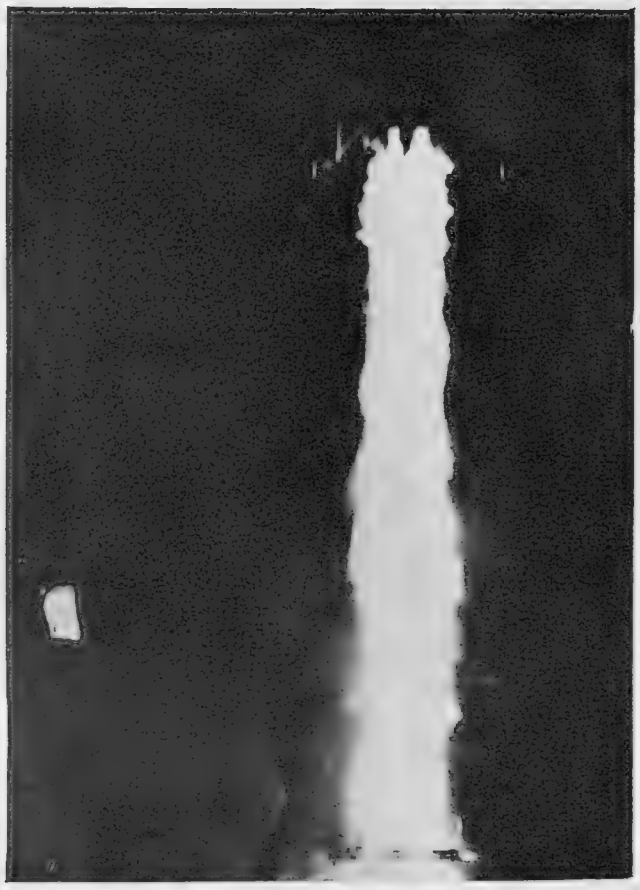
GREECE CLOSES ALL HER SHOPS AND HAS A FOUR-HOUR VOW OF SILENCE: A passive protest against the rejection by the United Nations of Greek national claims. This picture was taken in Churchill Street, Athens, just before 9.30 in the morning, when the thoroughfare is usually thronged with shoppers. The protest was organised by the Greek Labour Syndicates, and lasted from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. The silence was observed in nearly every town and city, and on buildings flags were placed at half-mast. The people of Greece are particularly aggrieved at the Italian Treaty, which, it is felt, is not sufficiently severe

THE COLD SPELL DISLOCATES INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN FRANCE: Barges held up by the ice on the River Scheldt, near Cambrai. As a result of this hold-up, coal ordered from Belgium by factories in the Paris district was not delivered on time, with a consequent slowing-up of production. For several days all traffic was at a standstill. With the railways still in a state of disruption, the waterways of France are of vital importance to the national economy

WINTER SPORT IS IN FULL SWING IN SWITZERLAND—But an accident marred the re-inauguration of the Cresta Run. General G. J. Thomas, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of Occupation in Germany, is seen about to start off on the Cresta. On this descent, which marked the reopening of the Cresta after six years, the General's toboggan overturned at high speed, and he dislocated a shoulder

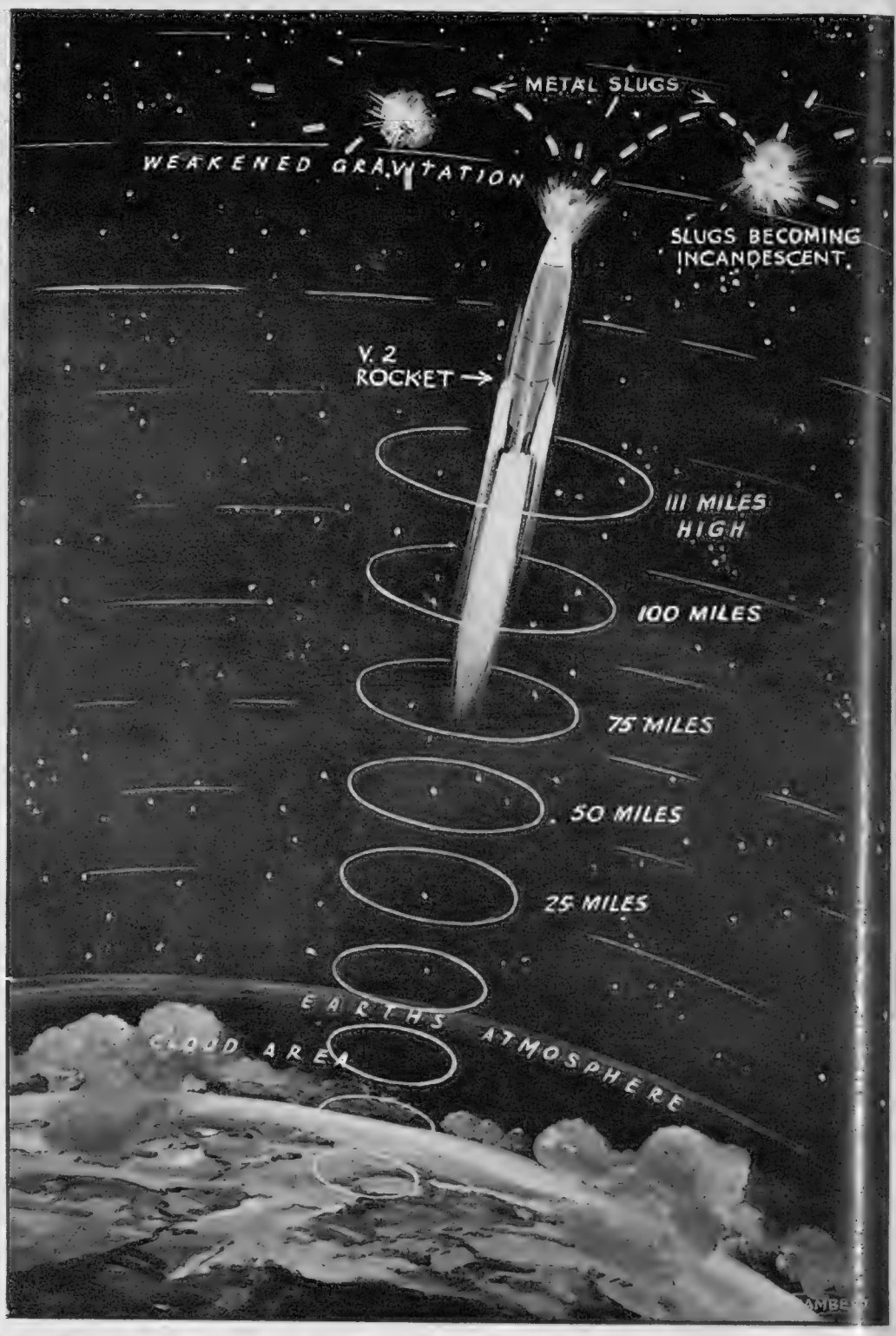
THE V2 SOARS 111 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH

And Other Experiments with Rockets and Guided Missiles in Various Parts of the United States

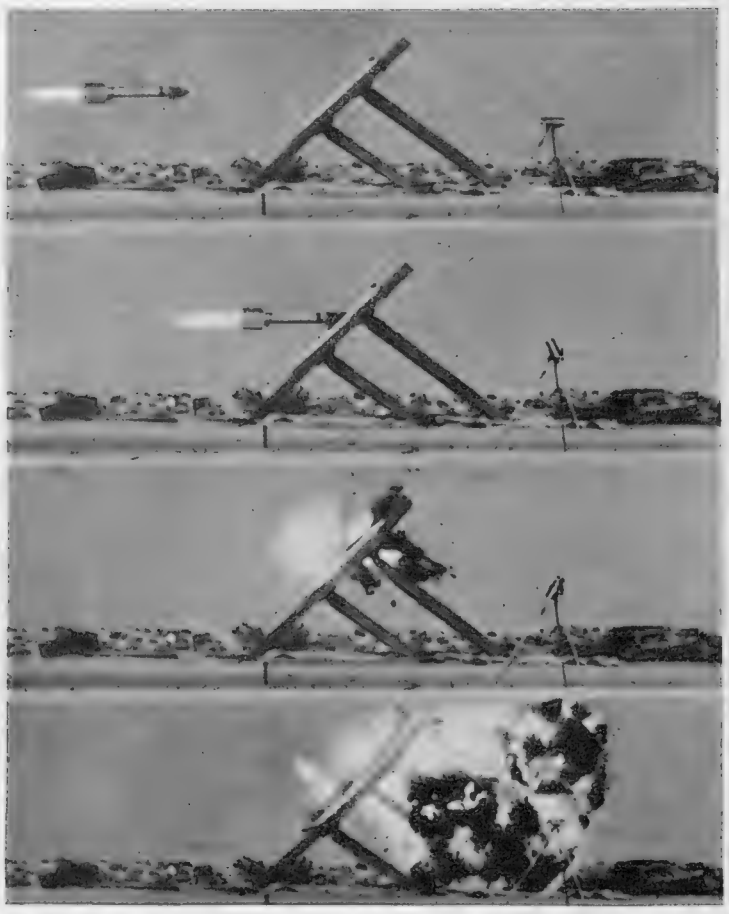


A V 2 SETS OUT ON A RECORD-BREAKING RUN: With a gush of orange flame, the modified German missile begins its ascent above the U.S. Army's Proving Grounds at White Sands, New Mexico. It reached a height of 111 miles

In itself the achievement of a height of 111 miles by a V 2 rocket is of the greatest interest, but the record run depicted on this page was of additional importance, as an attempt was made at the same time to hurl objects far enough into space to put them beyond the earth's gravitational pull. When the rocket reached a height of about 40 miles small metal slugs, weighing only a few grammes each, were discharged horizontally from the nose of the V 2. Some of the slugs, it was thought, would attain a velocity slightly less than seven miles a second, but would be free enough from gravity to swing into orbits around the globe, circling it in 60 to 80 minutes. Still others at a lower velocity were expected to hurtle through the outer atmosphere, becoming incandescent as they did so. Because their locations and approximate velocities could be known beforehand, these "artificial meteorites" were counted upon to give opportunities for observations, and for photographs suitable for spectroscopic analysis



THE V 2 ROCKET WHICH SOARED 111 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH: A diagrammatic drawing showing the missile in the course of its record-breaking journey from White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico. At a height of 40 miles it emitted from the nose metal slugs which it was hoped would be free enough from gravity to swing into orbits around the globe. At the time of writing, the results of the experiment are being awaited with the keenest interest by scientists throughout the world—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*



THE UNITED STATES NAVY PURSUES ITS OWN ROCKET RESEARCH: The Naval Testing Station at Inyokern, California, where missiles of varying type are undergoing elaborate test. *Above*—Belching fire and smoke, a 14-in. "Big Dick" rocket is seen leaving its launching platform. This type is designed for use by naval aircraft and might be employed with advantage against shipping. The naval authorities do not state what type of aircraft would be supplied with these rockets. *On left*—A series of instantaneous pictures showing an 11·75-in. rocket, known as "Tiny Tim," going into action against a 3-in. armour-plate target. In the top picture the rocket is seen approaching, in the second at the point of impact, and in the third and fourth it penetrates the armour and eventually explodes

THE "TIAMAT" TAKES OFF: A rocket-powered and guided missile seen a split second after it left its launching platform at Langley Field, Virginia, where the National Advisory Committee for the U.S. Aeronautics Laboratory is carrying out a series of experiments with weapons of this type. *Inset on right*—A "Tiamat" is placed on its launching platform preparatory to a test flight. The missile has been named after a goddess celebrated in Babylonian-Assyrian mythology

From time to time readers of THE SPHERE have seen details of the V2 rocket experiments at White Sands, New Mexico, where, at the United States Army Proving Grounds, the missiles which Germany used against London are, with German scientific help, now being adapted for meteorological and general scientific research, and also studied for their importance as weapons of war. At the same time the United States Navy, working at its Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, California, is trying out rockets of varying calibre with a view to firing them from naval aircraft, while at Langley Field, Virginia, the Aeronautics Laboratory experts are testing out a guided rocket. This bears the designation MX-570 B-1, but is called the "Tiamat," after a Babylonian goddess whose emblem was a winged dragon. The "Tiamat" is 14-ft. long, weighs about 600 lbs. and is capable of attaining a speed of 600 m.p.h. It is the first guided missile to be flown successfully through a predetermined programme of manœuvres. As the "Tiamat's" purpose is research, it is loaded with instruments that record speed, the degree of roll and the rate of acceleration. This data is transmitted to the ground by radio

A BOMBER WITH ALMOST THE FIRE-POWER OF A DESTROYER—5-IN. SPINNER ROCKETS LEAVING THE NOSE OF A MITCHELL BOMBER AS THEY STREAK PAST THE SPECTATORS TOWARDS THEIR TARGET: This dramatic picture was taken at the U.S. Navy's Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, California, where many new types of rocket were recently demonstrated to high naval authorities. These rockets are intended essentially for use in combat, enabling the bomber to beat off the fast interceptor planes which may be sent against it. The rockets can be fired in salvoes of ten, and, used against the superstructure of hostile vessels, they might also play a decisive part in naval engagements. The United States Navy, like the U.S. Army, is making use of the best brains in the field of rocket development. German experts have been brought over from the U.S. Zone of Germany, where they were captured, and put to work at Fort Bliss and other centres of research. By making use of German knowledge the U.S. Ordnance Department has been saved millions of dollars and years of research

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THE HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

A STUDY IN CONCENTRATION: Dr. S. Tartakower who played D. A. Yanofsky in the first round of the Hastings Chess Congress. The game resulted in a draw. In the second and third rounds, he defeated Abrahams and then Wood

THE FIRST ROUND OF THE TOURNAMENT AT HASTINGS: Celebrated players from all over Europe took part in the Congress. The clock plays an important part when a player has to make a move quickly to keep within the time limit

A CHAMPION IN PLAY: The present Dutch champion, Miss F. Heemskerk, took part in the tournament. She was photographed when playing in the Major "B" section of the Congress

CANADA PLAYS FRANCE: Two of the favourites were Yanofsky (above), the Canadian champion, and Dr. Tartakower, of France, who won the tournament last year. Their game was drawn

The Hastings Christmas Chess Congress, held at the White Rock Pavilion, had a strong entry for the Premier Tournament. Dr. S. Tartakower, of France, who won the tournament last year, had to face powerful opposition, and the first round produced a ding-dong battle between him and the young Canadian, D. A. Yanofsky. C. H. O'D. Alexander, the somewhat erratic British hope, played a sound game to defeat G. Wood, another British player, and went on to beat Aitken and Gudmundsson. The Premier Tournament had an international entry, including players from Canada, France, Holland, Iceland and Great Britain

CARS THAT HIT THE HEADLINES

AN AMERICAN LORRY-DRIVER TRAPPED IN THE CAB OF HIS TRUCK: In Kansas City, Missouri, a truck came into head-on collision with a bus. The driver was trapped for an hour and ten minutes before he could be released. He sustained fractures of the pelvis, right leg and right hip, and, at first, refused to accept any form of drug. Later, he was given sedatives, while men with acetylene lamps set to work in order to free him. This remarkable picture was taken while he was trapped in the cab and awaiting release by the first-aid party

A ROMAN CAR WHICH MIGHT MAKE A USEFUL TAXI: This streamlined car has been designed by Albert Corgoni, of Rome. It has a body made of synthetic glass, eliminating the usual bonnet, windscreen, door handles, footboard and mudguards. The car has particularly good visibility and the design allows great economy of space. The seats are so arranged that they can be converted into beds. The peculiar placing of the wheels permits the car to turn almost in its own length. This feature alone, if proved practical, would ensure it being a valuable design for town use and particularly for taxi work in crowded streets

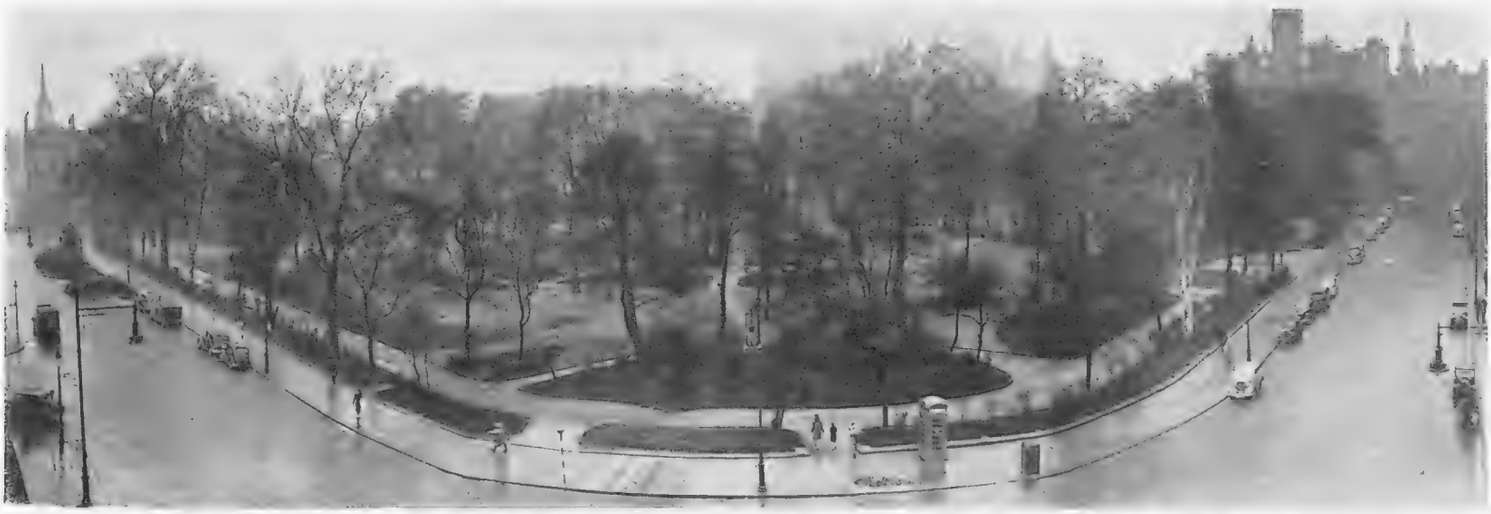
AFTER THE FOG AND ICE: Christmas and New Year was a bad time for motorists on many roads owing to the climatic conditions around London. Apart from the considerable risks to life involved, damage to cars is a serious matter these days when repairs are expensive and cause long delays for replacement of vehicles or spare parts. These cars, in a garage at Norbury, were all more or less badly damaged. The photograph shows only a small section of the large number that were towed in from the Norbury-Thornton Heath district

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE IS TO BE BEAUTIFIED: A winter scene in the Square which, together with neighbouring Russell Square, is to be improved during the coming year on the recommendation of the Highways and Works Committee of Holborn Council. Already men are at work preparing the ground, and a total of £3,000 may be spent on the two Squares on flowering shrubs, bulbs, spring and summer bedding plants, fertilisers, and the necessary labour

THERE WILL BE BLOSSOMS in BLOOMSBURY in 1947

A Plan to Brighten London Squares in the Coming Spring

In spring, summer and early autumn both Bloomsbury Square and Russell Square have a very definite function in the life of London, for it is there that hundreds of City workers flock to eat their sandwiches, to converse and smoke during the lunch-hour when they are able to put behind for a moment the bustle of the office. Both Squares are attractive, but the Highways and Works Committee of Holborn Borough Council feels that they should be made brighter, and the Committee's present recommendation that £3,000 be spent on bulbs, flowering trees and shrubs, and spring and summer bedding plants, is one that will be widely welcomed. Lincoln's Inn Fields has already provided an example of what can be done in this direction, and the autumn display in 1946 of asters and chrysanthemums was first-rate. Bloomsbury Square, which was to a certain extent disfigured during the war by its air-raid shelters, dates from the year 1665, when it was known as Southampton Square. In those days the entire north side was occupied by Southampton House, home of the Earl of Southampton, the Lord Treasurer. Evelyn refers to the mansion and to frequent visits there. It was afterwards occupied by the Dukes of Bedford. Russell Square is of much later date, having been built in 1804



RUSSELL SQUARE AS IT IS TO-DAY—A COMPOSITE PICTURE SHOWING ITS CONSIDERABLE EXTENT IN THE AREA JUST TO THE NORTH OF HOLBORN: It has fine trees, including one or two silver birches, but in the past its beds and borders have presented a rather drab appearance. Now Holborn Council are proposing to make good the deficiency. On the left-hand side of the Square can be seen the remains of one of the shelters which were a feature of the Square during the war. Thackeray refers to the Square in "Vanity Fair," and he made it the home of the Osbornes and Sedleys

THERE IS A "MOUNTAIN RANGE" IN ALDERSGATE STREET: This giant heap of rubble, occupying a totally-blitzed site in the heart of the City and consisting of bricks from destroyed houses in the region, stands so high to-day that a lorry-track winds up the mountainside to the dumping-ground on the summit

To Londoners it has become a commonplace, this great mountain of rubble in the heart of their City, but it is a monument, none the less, to what London endured in the blitz. The stories of the City of London being fired were never for one moment exaggerated, and the traveller who walks to-day down Aldersgate Street or Golden Lane will see acre upon acre without a house, a shop, or an office standing. Neat brick walls, of post-blitz construction and each bearing the designation of a street once famous in the annals of commercial London, now criss-cross the deserted waste, and in the centre is the mountain range of rubble, bearing witness to the greatest man-made convulsion of all time. There are other devastated areas in London and in other cities of Britain, but there is none so spectacular as this in its aspect of sheer desolation. From it will emerge a finer City of London, and the chance that Sir Christopher Wren sought after the Great Fire will doubtless be taken by the planners of the twentieth century

Two Enterprises are Nationalised

THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD TAKES OVER

And Cable and Wireless Pass Into Government Hands

THE MEN WHO WILL ADMINISTER BRITAIN'S MINING INDUSTRY—THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DA OWNERSHIP WAS FORMALLY TRANSFERRED TO THE NATION : Reading from left to right are—Sir Charle El Street (Deputy Chairman), Lord Hyndley (Chairman), Lord Citrine, Mr. Ebby Edwards, Mr. J. C. Gridlea

Since New Year's Day, flags, bearing the letters N.C.B., have been flying at the pit-heads, and boards have been posted at the entrances of Britain's 1,500 collieries bearing the legend, "This colliery is now owned and managed by the National Coal Board on behalf of the people." On this day the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, came into force, and in London the National Coal Board started upon its labours. At a brief ceremony at the Ministry of Fuel and Power Lord Hyndley was presented with a bound copy of the new Act, and the Prime Minister and his colleagues attended in force to wish the venture well. The Board has taken over 1,50 collieries, the former property of some 800 concerns, and more than 400 small mines. In addition, the Board becomes the employer of 690,000 miners. For the purpose of administration the Board has divided the country into eight divisions, and there are forty-eight separate management areas

A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COAL MINES—MR. EMANUEL SHINWELL, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, SPEAKING AT THE OFFICIAL CEREMONY AT WHICH THE MINES WERE FORMALLY HANDED OVER TO THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD AS TRUSTEE FOR THE NATION : On the Minister's right hand are Lord Hyndley, the Chairman of the Board, and Sir Arthur Street, the Deputy Chairman, while on his left hand is Mr. Attlee. Grouped in the background are other leading members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Leader of the House of Commons ; Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps. Mr. Shinwell sounded a note of warning in his speech, as he has done on countless occasions since he took office, and he made it plain that although the five-day working week in the pits is now in sight, the level of output must be maintained. In his reply, Lord Hyndley emphasised the vital importance of the colliery industry in helping Britain's export drive not only by the production of coal for British industry, but in actual exportation of coal

AL BOARD AT THE NEW YEAR'S DAY MEETING AT WHICH Ellis, Mr. T. E. B. Young, Sir Charles Reid, Sir Arthur and Mr. L. H. H. Lowe. Behind them is the N.C.B. flag

LORD HYNDLEY TAKES OVER—THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE COAL BOARD RECEIVES A BOUND COPY OF THE COAL INDUSTRY NATIONALISATION ACT FROM MR. SHINWELL, WHILE PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE LOOKS ON: This ceremony was the climax to the formal handing over of the mines on Vesting Day, January 1, 1947. Lord Hyndley has had one of the most distinguished careers in colliery management, and as Managing Director of the Powell Duffryn Group in South Wales, which boasts equipment much ahead of the time, he has unrivalled experience. During 1942-43 he was Controller-General at the Ministry of Fuel, and for many years he was Commercial Adviser to the Mines Department

THE NATIONALISATION OF CABLE AND WIRELESS—THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER AT ELECTRA HOUSE: The members are, left to right—Mr. A. Black, Mr. C. N. Gallie, Major-General L. B. Nicholls, Sir Stanley Angwin (Chairman) and Mr. Innes (Managing Director)

Cable and Wireless, which did such sterling work in maintaining Commonwealth communications during the war, is now to all intents and purposes nationalised, and on January 1 its new Board of Directors, headed by Sir Stanley Angwin, took over control. At the same time, Sir Stanley issued a New Year message to employees of the firm in every part of the world, calling upon them for a new high level of public service and promising the sympathy of the Board in all matters relating to staff welfare. Sir Stanley began his career with Yarrow's, the shipbuilders. In the First World War he commanded the 52nd Divisional Signals, and in Major-General Nicholls he has a Signals Officer of the Second World War to assist him

FIRST DAY AT THE OFFICE: Mr. T. Lansbury (left) greets Sir Stanley Angwin, new Chairman of Cable and Wireless, on arrival at Electra House

TO IMPLEMENT GOVERNMENT POLICY: Sir Stanley Angwin, the Chairman of Cable and Wireless, and his Managing Director, Mr. John Innes

LONDON CAN SEE "PANDORA"

A Rare and Massive Opal at the Natural History Museum

The exhibition of Pandora, or the Light of Australia, at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, draws attention to one of the world's finest gems, although it has never received anything like the publicity accorded to famous diamonds such as the Koh-i-noor, the Cullinan or the Jonkher.

Pandora, discovered eighteen years ago in Australia, was formed through opal in gelatinous form having been deposited round the fossil of a 4-in. piece of rib from a reptile which roamed Australia millions of years ago.

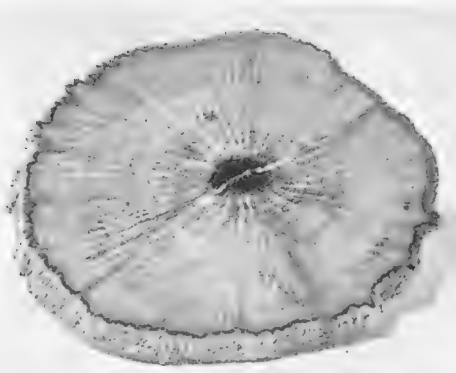
This characteristic of the opal that it penetrates and replaces fossil shells and even reptilian bones is well known, and no more magnificent example of it has ever been found than Pandora, with its remarkable play of colour, and it is little wonder that Dr. Campbell Smith has launched forth into pæans of praise regarding his charge.

There are many varieties of opal, but generally speaking it is a mineral having a relationship to quartz and differing from it in its percentage of water. Its only other essential constituent is silica.

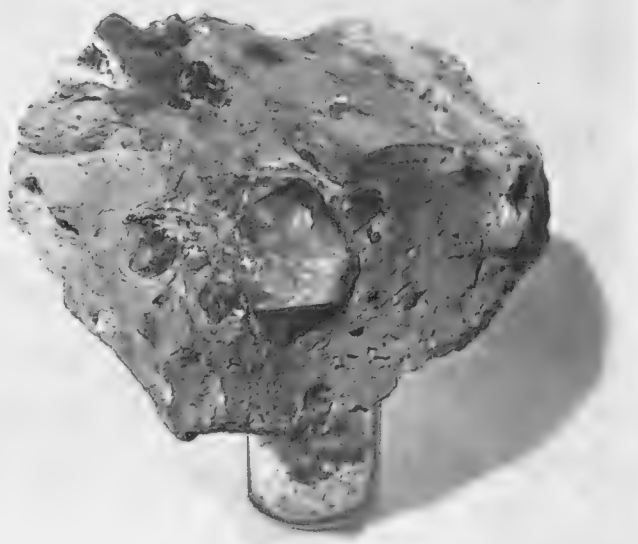
THE GARGANTUAN OPAL KNOWN AS PANDORA, OR THE LIGHT OF AUSTRALIA, IS BEING EXHIBITED AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON: The opal was found at Lightning Ridge, Australia, eighteen years ago, and it was acquired by a Lancashire man, Mr. W. Howarth, who has lent it to the Museum. Dr. Campbell Smith, Keeper of Mineralogy at South Kensington, declares that "the opal is the loveliest thing I have ever seen." He has ordered a rocking case for Pandora, and as it moves, the opal's colouring will be brought out by refraction

THREE VARIED OPALS IN THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM'S COLLECTION: The common opal of Nevada (left), a Queensland opal (centre), and a Cachalong opal (right) from the Faroe Islands. Opal commonly occurs in nodular or stalactitic masses in the cavities of volcanic rocks, having been deposited in a gelatinous condition. Precious opal is of very limited distribution, however, and some of the world's finest examples come from Australia, the most notable being the Pandora. The Cachalong, so named after an ancient Tartar word meaning "beautiful stone," is a porous opal with a lustre rather resembling that of mother-of-pearl

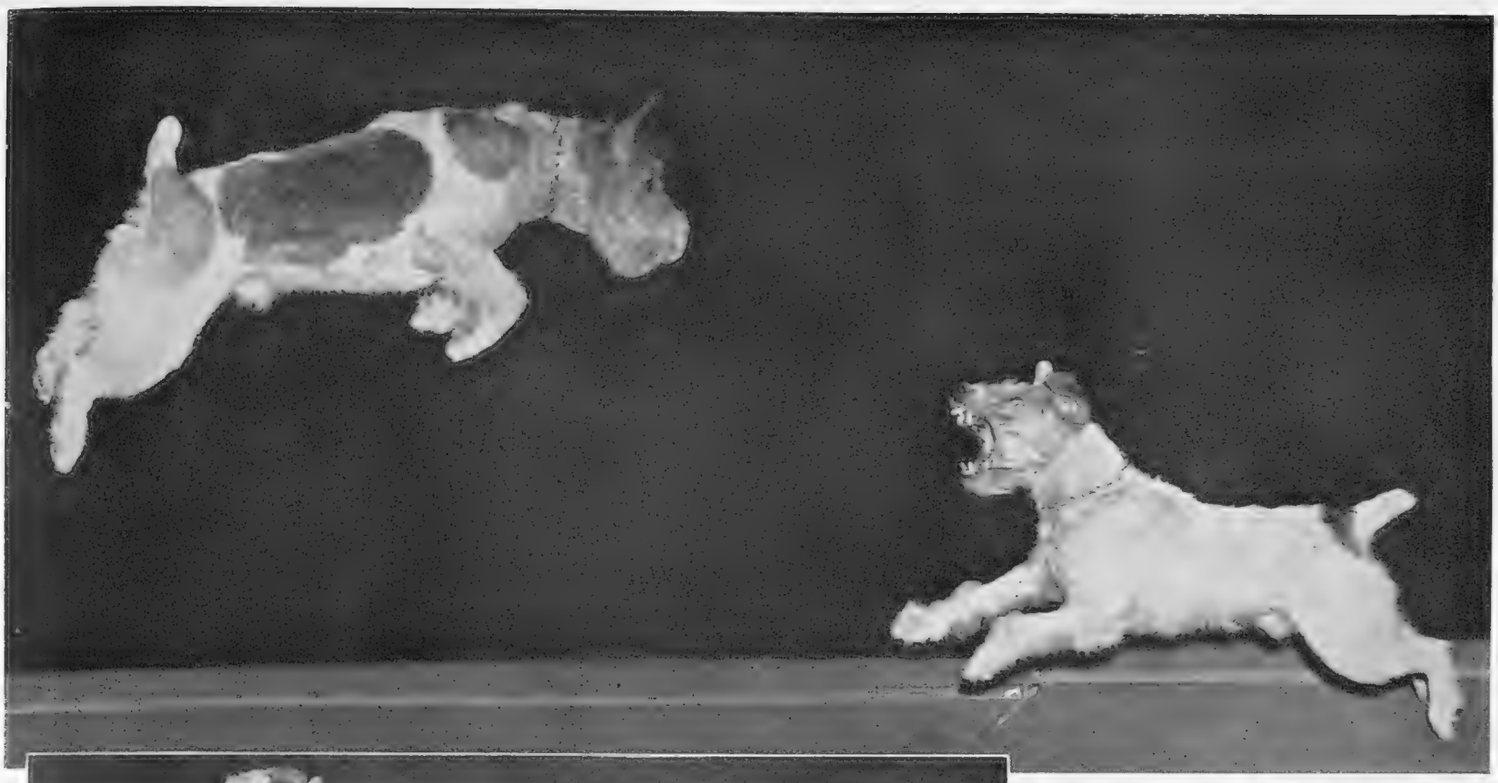
Top left—**A FINE EXAMPLE OF QUEENSLAND OPAL:** It generally occurs in nodules of ironstone, of which this is very much larger than normal. The nodule is split open, showing a continuous layer of opal ranging in colour from iridescent blues and greens through white to light red. This specimen was in the collection of the late Gilbert Rigg, and was bequeathed a short while ago to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington

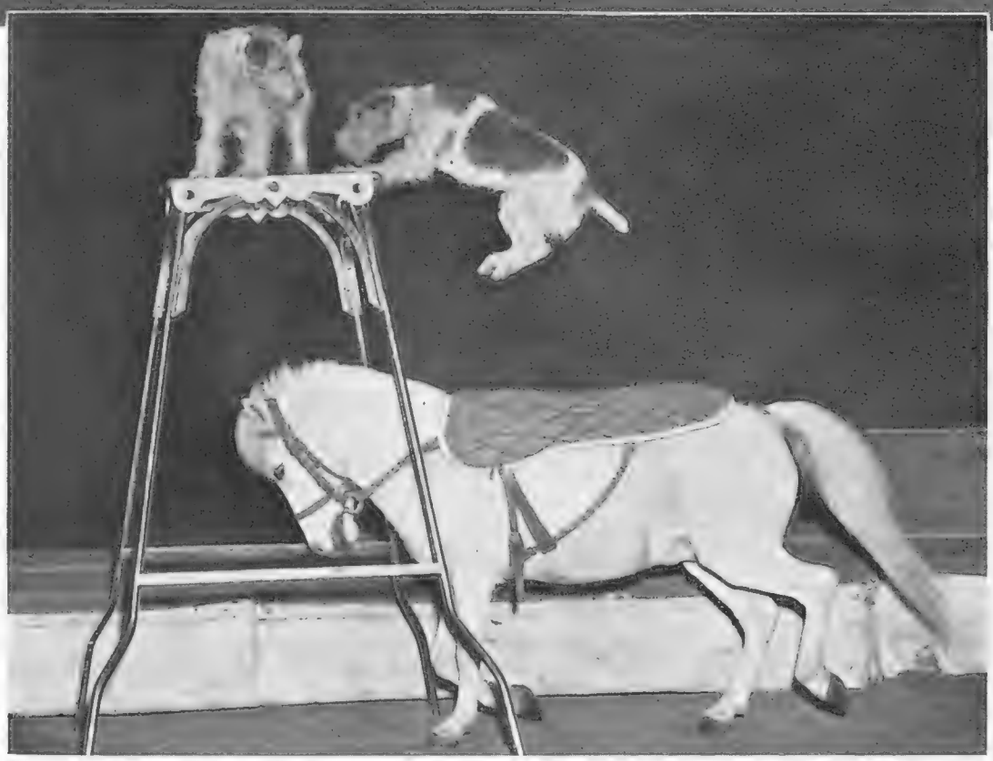


Left—**PART OF A FOSSIL TREE-TRUNK REPLACED BY COMMON OPAL:** This specimen from Idaho, in the United States, illustrates the manner in which gelatinous opal is deposited around fossils and at a later stage replaces them. This occurred in the case of the Light of Australia, which replaced a reptilian fossil



THE "FIRE OPAL" FROM MEXICO: It is shown embedded in the cavity of a piece of trachytic porphyry found at Zimapan, in the Hidalgo region. This remarkably lovely kind of opal is of yellow or hyacinth-red colour, and is not only cut "en cabochon" but is also faceted. The "fire opal" is sometimes called girasol





A PIECE OF PERFECT TIMING: As Whiskers leaps from the pony's back on to the platform, his partner Asta is ready to make a leap on to the numnah as the pony emerges on the other side. These two are possibly the stars of Louise's dog-team, but the other four are almost equally spectacular

WHISKERS AND ASTA CONVERGE AT 60 MILES AN HOUR: This spectacular act at the Olympia Circus is provided by two of Louise's five wire-haired terriers, who bound about the ring, leaping, climbing and riding ponies and, incidentally, doing their own version of the Grand National. Louise has six dogs in all (one is smooth-haired). In training them she has the assistance of her husband, an Irish animal-trainer of long experience

ASTA and WHISKERS at OLYMPIA

A Spectacular Terrier Act at the Christmas Holiday Circus

While the Bertram Mills Circus has been packing Olympia with London's youth, the usual anti-circus organisations have been at work, attempting to prove that animal-training can only be achieved by cruelty. One look at Louise's team of terriers might well convince the critics otherwise, for the dogs go about their work with quite remarkable zest, enjoying every minute of it. The six dogs are trained to walk across the ring on their hind legs, open doors, climb ladders and jump from the top into a blanket, and achieve other spectacular feats. Contrary to the widely accepted view that mongrels are the most intelligent, Louise says that her pedigree dogs have much greater aptitude than lowlier varieties—provided, of course, that she does not choose any dog that is markedly inbred. The climax of this delightful act occurs when five of the dogs rush madly round the ring, and the sixth, travelling at express speed, comes to meet them from the opposite direction, hurdling over the others to avoid the impact

NEW YEAR AT THE LONDON ZOO

On right—

LITTLE PEGGY GREETS 1947: The pigmy hippo at the London Zoo, Regent's Park, stayed indoors during the cold spell at Christmas-time, but when this picture was taken she had just made her first New Year appearance. The water had been warmed to a temperature of 60 degrees, and Peggy obviously enjoyed herself to the full. Meanwhile, the keepers were hard at work taking the New Year census, thus recording officially the Zoo's 1946 arrivals

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, PORTSMOUTH, AS AN EMPIRE AIR BASE? A drawing illustrating the Air Ministry's plan to make Langstone a headquarters for flying-boats. The narrow entrance, between Portsea and Hayling Island, leads to an anchorage highly suitable for the Air Ministry's purpose, but it appears that the Admiralty has objected strongly to the scheme, as it would involve removal of the anti-aircraft school and of an important radar station. The general feeling appears to be that the air base should have first priority. At the time of writing, a decision in the matter is expected—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

Aviation News

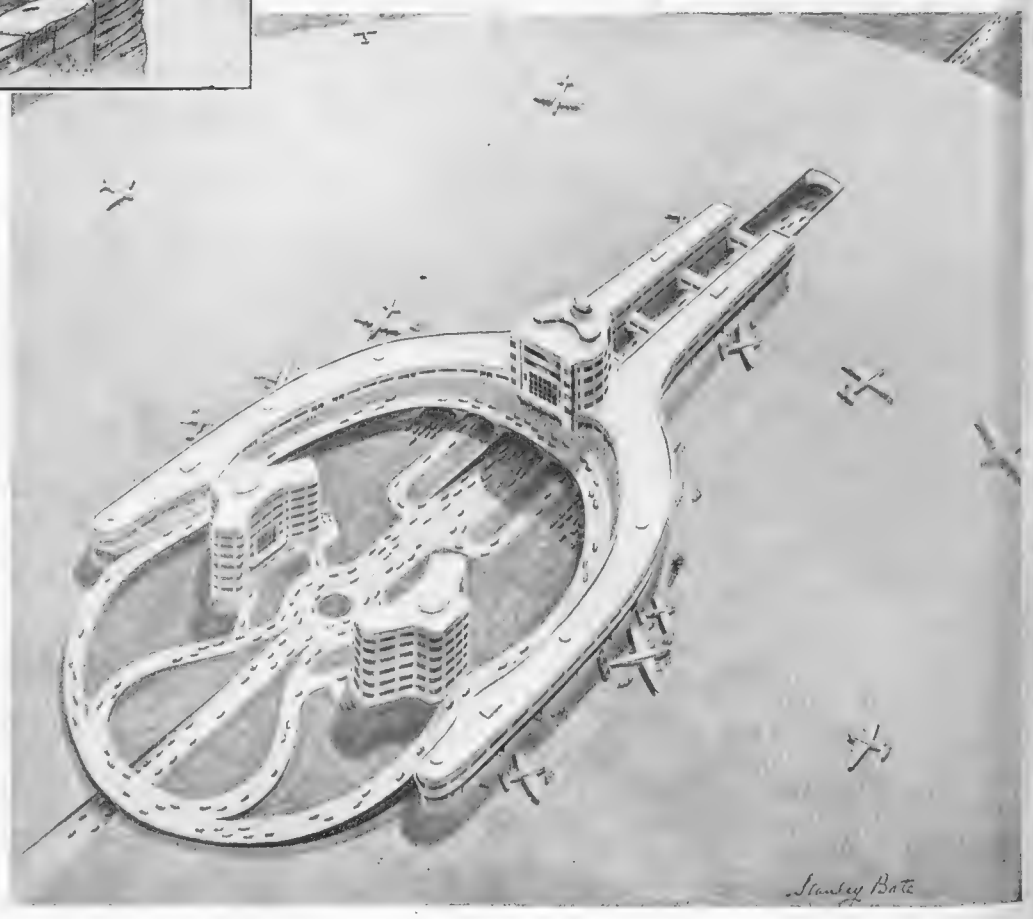
TROUBLE OVER LANGSTONE and IDLEWILD

Two Airports Which Have Been the Cause of Controversy

PICTURESQUE LANGSTONE VILLAGE: An artist's impression of the little resort at the north end of the harbour. It will probably grow in importance if Langstone Harbour becomes an Empire air base, as there will have to be considerable housing development in the neighbourhood to meet the needs of families of those who are employed at the base—*Drawing by Percy Home*

Will Langstone ever become an Empire flying base or Idlewild become New York's great international airport? Both these questions have been in the forefront of aviation news of recent weeks and, by the time this issue appears, it is possible that the Langstone question will have been settled and that the Admiralty will have withdrawn its objections to the use of such an ideal harbour for flying-boats. The Idlewild project is more complicated, and it appears that the operating companies are determined that New York City shall abide by the contracts made in the pre-inflation era. Construction work on the airport cannot proceed until a new decision in the matter is made

On right—**A CONTROVERSY RAGES ROUND THE FUTURE OF IDLEWILD: An architect's drawing showing the giant main terminal building of the aerodrome which is being planned in New York to take the bulk of the ocean traffic and also as an eastern terminus for internal air lines. Idlewild lies in Jamaica in the New York district of Queen's, about thirty minutes taxi ride from the centre of the city.** The aerodrome is perfectly situated, but, unfortunately, the plans for its construction are for the moment in abeyance as New York City Council is recalling the contracts already granted and demanding that they be accepted by the operating companies at a higher rate. The operating companies claim that the city must accept the existing contracts, which were made in the pre-inflation period, and they have banded together to defend their interests in the matter. The terminal building at Idlewild will consist of a control tower set amid a series of buildings taking the shape of a spur. Beneath the central embarkation point on the tarmac runs a main road, and traffic will be led to and from this main road on a series of well-planned loops. The runways, which can just be seen in this picture, radiate from the tarmac



WAS HE THE FIRST ROCKET MAN? Pilot Harry Crosby (*left*) with the Northrop Flying Wing in which he took off (*right*) from Muroc Air Base, California, on July 5, 1944, achieving a speed of 350 m.p.h. with one rocket tube in operation. News of his achievement has only just been released

It was not until December 20 last that officials of the Northrop Corporation in California revealed to the world that their test pilot, Harry Crosby, had made the flight depicted above, and they released the news in view of the fact that the American Press had erroneously heralded a recent flight as the first to be made by a piloted rocket plane. When Crosby created his record in 1944 the achievement had to be kept a close secret for reasons of war security. His machine, a prototype of the giant flying wing, which has since been completed by Northrops, weighed 2 tons and had a wingspan of 31 ft. In reaching a speed of 350 m.p.h. the plane burned 31 gallons of aniline and nitric acid during its few moments in the air. Northrops have great faith in the flying wing, but it is pointed out that only with the larger machines, weighing 100 tons or more, can spectacular results be achieved in the realm of speed. Models subsequent to that piloted by Mr. Crosby have been jet-equipped, not rocket-equipped, owing to the absence of a suitable rocket-power unit

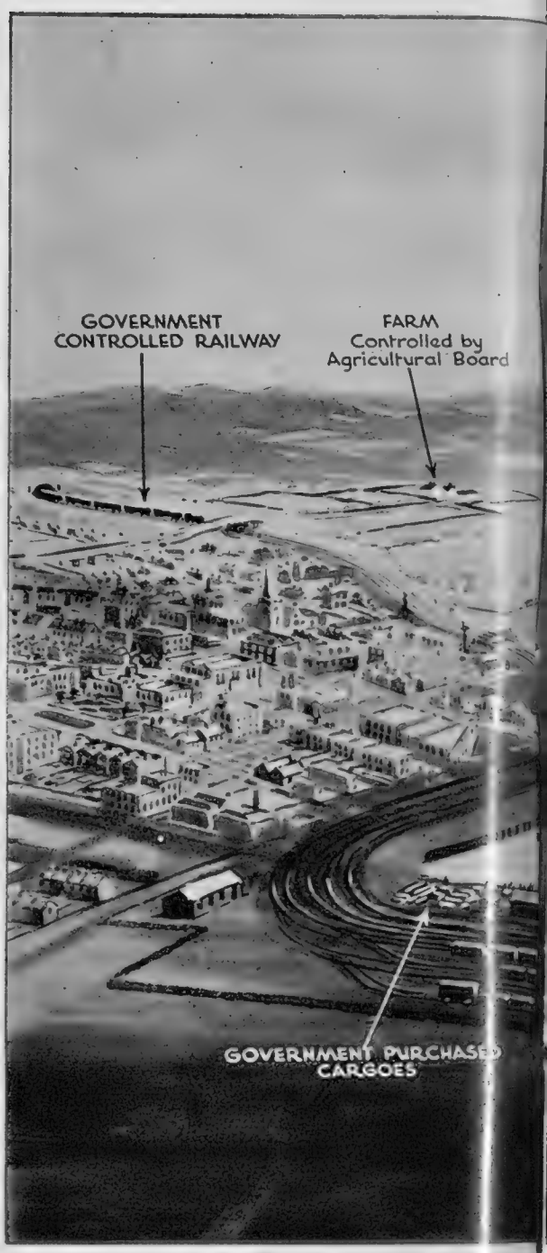
THE ROCKET TAKE-OFF—A SYSTEM THAT IS PROVING INVALUABLE ON NICARAGUAN AIRSTRIPS: An air-liner taking off from the flying field at Siuna (*left*) and from the even shorter airstrip at La Cumplida (*right*) during provisioning operations in the goldfield area of Nicaragua. In both instances the machine is rocket-assisted in order to gain sufficient lift to cross closely surrounding hills

But for the rocket take-off the provisioning of the Nicaraguan mine-workers at Siuna would be almost impossible by air, and would probably involve the use of pack-mules. As it is, the 6,000 people of Siuna receive almost their entire supplies by air-liner. The machines go for their supplies to the great ranch at La Cumplida, and, having loaded up, the rocket apparatus lifts them swiftly over the encircling hills after covering only 100 yards or so of runway. At Siuna the situation is almost the same, only there is slightly more space to manœuvre. Up to now, the rocket take-offs have all worked admirably, and cargoes totalling about 1,000,000 lbs. a month are being flown in to the mining area without any more than the usual flying hazard. The goldfields of Nicaragua lie in the north-east, the most inaccessible part of the country and near the notorious mosquito coast on the Caribbean Sea

ANOTHER IDEA FOR THE QUICK TAKE-OFF IN CRAMPED SURROUNDINGS: The Northrop Pioneer seen on its maiden flight in California. It is a three-engined passenger plane or transport, and, with its powerful engines, it is capable of taking off with a full load of 5 tons within a space of 230 yards. Similarly, it can land on airfields too small for commercial air-liners, and the Northrop Corporation is expecting that the machine will be in keen demand for commercial use in hill country in Central or South America

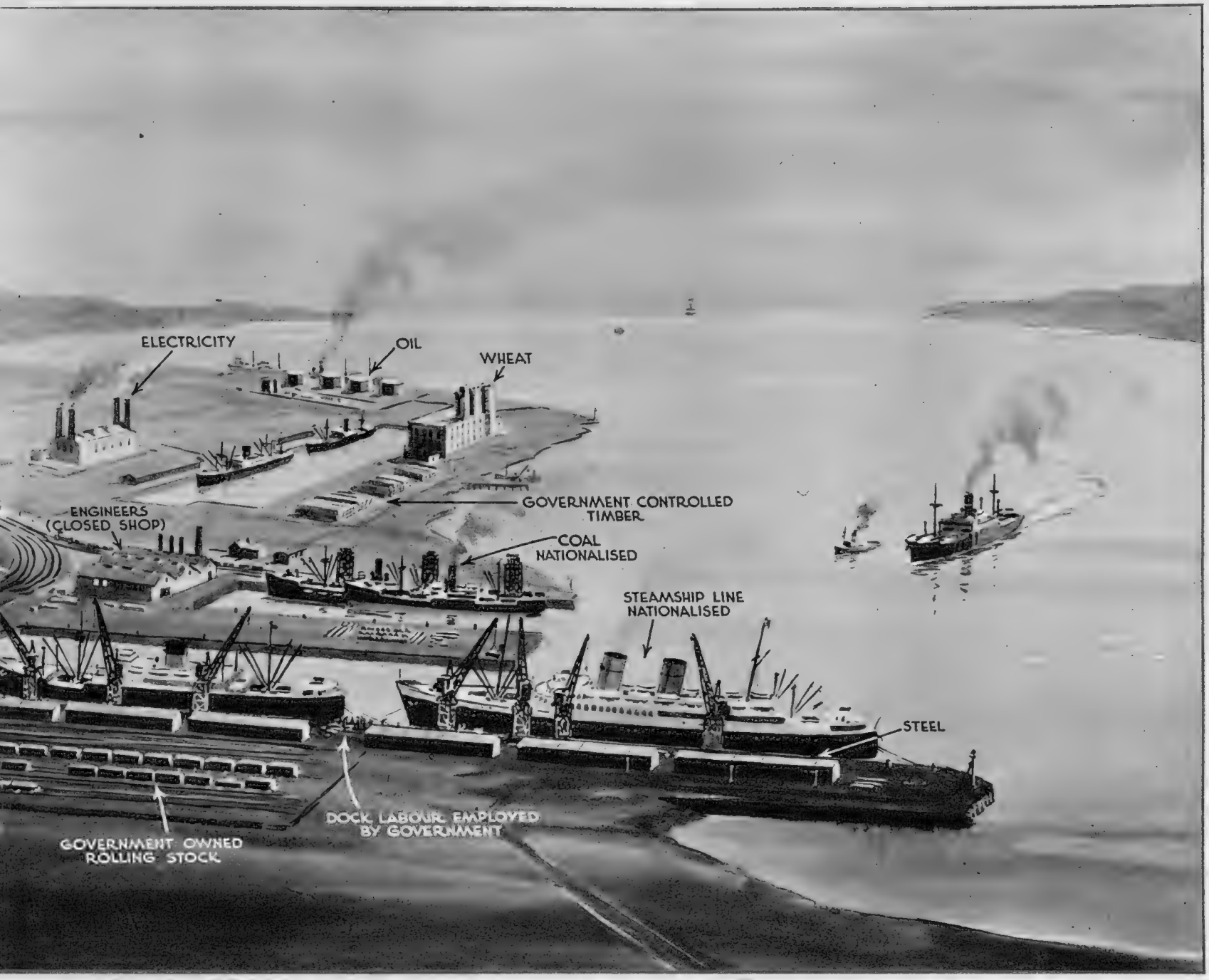
A MORE UNORTHODOX DESIGN FROM CALIFORNIA: This new, low-cost, all-metal sports plane is especially intended for taking off and landing on rough ground. It has been designed by Volmer Jensen of Los Angeles, and the machine will accommodate three passengers in an "all-glass" cockpit set well in front of the wings. The pusher-type 75-h.p. engine is placed above the wings, and it will provide a cruising speed of 115 m.p.h. The under-carriage is also unorthodox. One of the wheels can be seen just projecting

CAN THEY KEEP GOING? A horizontal retort being charged with coal by a projector machine, and a stoker holding the "stopper" in position to regulate the charge. This picture was taken at the Beckton plant of the Gas Light and Coke Company, the largest gasworks in the world, which is capable of producing daily 120,000,000 cubic ft. of gas, equalling 600,000 therms. Actual production is, of course, dependent upon the supply of coal, and in the coming year everything will, in turn, depend on the success of the Government plan to nationalise the coal industry. In the face of strong opposition Mr. Shinwell has now taken over in the coalfields, and with Lord Hyndley to implement his plans he must raise production to new heights in order to meet the insistent demands of industry. Beckton is situated on the left bank of the Thames, just east of the Royal Albert Dock, and it has a river frontage of 2,500 ft. for the handling of its coal supply, which comes by water mainly from the coalfields of Durham. The works cover about 280 acres, and there are over 70 miles of full-gauge railway track for internal transport



On right—Britain enters 1947 with a programme of nationalisation which the Government is determined to push through in the face of powerful opposition. The next twelve months will be the testing-time, particularly in the coalfields. This diagram illustrates the dependence of the export drive upon the coal industry, and it will be seen also how the life of Britain's ports will become subject to the Government when present plans have been implemented. The question of State ownership of the ports has aroused particular criticism, and at a recent Press conference Sir Joseph Maclay voiced the concern of the shipowners. Controversy has also raged round the nationalisation of the railways, and there has, in addition, been widespread discussion over the Government purchase of all rolling-stock, much of which is, of course, in private hands

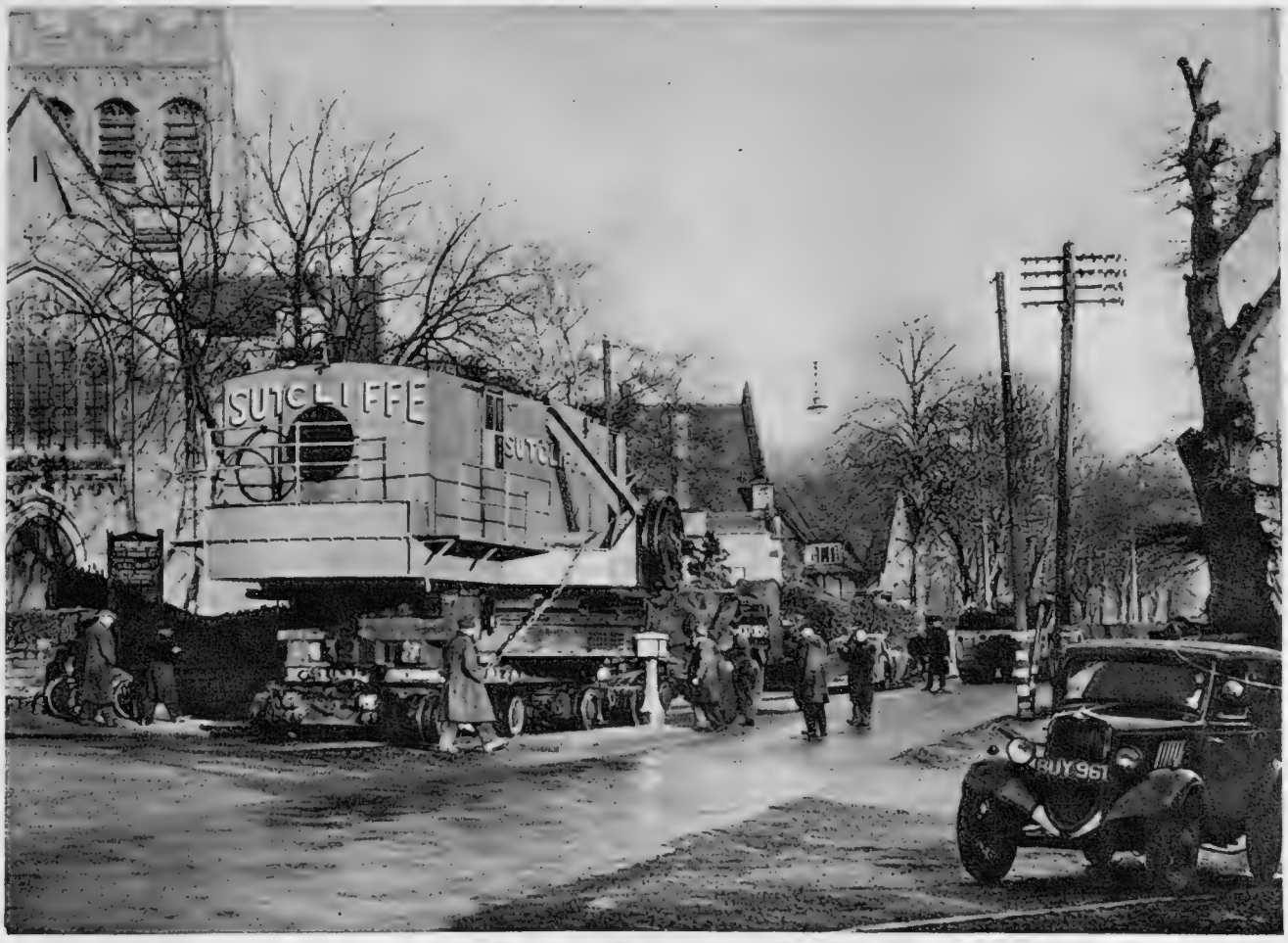
BIRMINGHAM SOLVES A GAS PROBLEM—A HIGH-PRESSURE GAS-HOLDER UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT LONGBRIDGE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE CITY AT PEAK PERIODS: Men are seen engaged in completing the 200-ft. cylinder which will store gas at a pressure of 75 lbs. per square inch. The holder will be filled during periods of minimum consumption and will be turned on to the main supply on Sunday mornings, when householders are cooking the Sunday joint, and at other times when the demand reaches its peak. Birmingham's part in Britain's export drive is probably more vital than that of any other city in Britain, and her power requirements are, accordingly, enormous. The threatened closure of the Austin works after Christmas and of other concerns in the Midlands and the North of England provided an indication of what may happen on a larger scale if coal production does not rise steeply in the first months of this new year



**WHAT STATE OWNERSHIP MEANS—A VISION OF THE NEAR FUTURE WHEN NATIONALISATION HAS BEEN APPLIED TO BRITAIN'S KEY INDUSTRIES : A diagrammatic sketch illustrating conditions at a British port when the Labour Government's present plans have been implemented. The experiment in the coalfields is, of course, vital to the success of the whole enterprise, and at the other end of the scale industry must be responsible for increasing exports to maintain the balance of trade. The question of the State ownership of Britain's ports is arousing particularly heated controversy at the present moment—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*

IT ALL DEPENDS ON COAL

The Problems of Nationalisation in the Year 1947

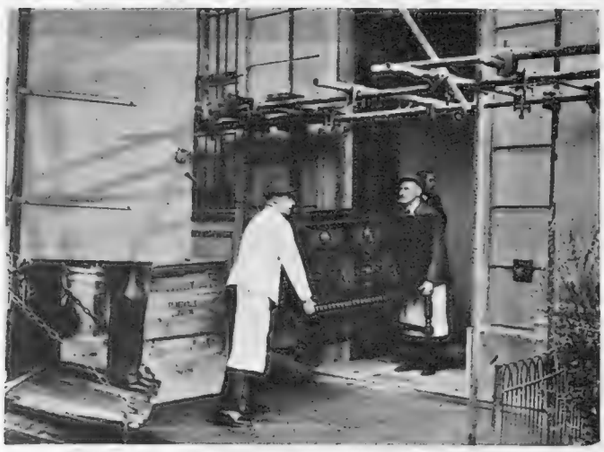


On right—**TO AID BRITAIN'S COAL-PRODUCTION DRIVE : A giant open-cast coal excavator, weighing with tractor and trailer 150 tons, and measuring 23 ft. wide and 18 ft. high, seen en route from Birmingham to Atherstone, Warwickshire, where it is to be used in the Dordon Hall workings. The convoy included two police cars, which kept in radio contact with points en route, and representatives of water, electric and telephone authorities, whose task it was to order the removal of cables and other obstructions en route. The excavator came originally from the United States, and in 1946 was used at Raunsley, near Cannock. Open-cast mining has become a major industry in Britain, and without it, the coal-production figures would have fallen far short of vital requirements**

HOME EVENTS AT THE YEAR'S TURN

'Chasing at Cheltenham; The Foreign Secretary's New Home; A Scottish Mountain Rescue; Cheese-Making in the Orkney Islands

TAKING THE WATER IN THE BIBURY STEEPLECHASE—CHELTENHAM'S NEW YEAR MEETING BRINGS BIG CROWDS AND FAIR FIELDS: The runners well together on the first circuit in this three-mile event which brought out the 1946 Grand National winner, Lovely Cottage, and several other likely performers. The Prestbury Park course is one of the most testing in the country, with a long slope up to the finishing-post, and horses which do well here are often very much of the Aintree type. The Bibury Steeplechase was won by the favourite, Mr. W. F. Higham's Coloured School Boy, a six-year-old which has been carrying welter-weights in novices' steeplechases



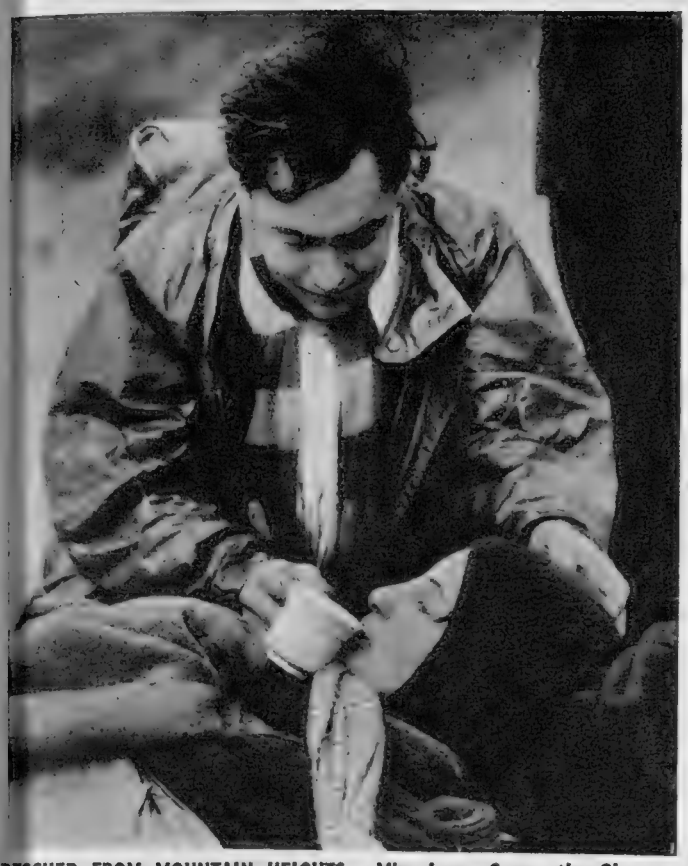
MOVING-IN DAY FOR BRITAIN'S FOREIGN SECRETARY AT NO. 1, CARLTON GARDENS: A sideboard being taken in to Mr. Bevin's official residence, which has now been repaired after the bomb damage sustained in the war. No. 1 has been extensively modernised, and the first two floors will be used as "official entertainment" quarters, and the third and fourth floors will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bevin. During the war the house was occupied by General de Gaulle as the Free French Government H.Q. It was built in 1829

NEW ZEALAND-BOUND EMIGRANTS SHIPWRECKED IN THE CHANNEL: The 37-ton yacht "Nebula" after being driven ashore on Christmas morning at Middleton-on-Sea, between Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. On board the *Nebula* were nine men, one woman and a child, who were on their way out to New Zealand, where they hoped to settle. When the yacht went aground they waded to safety

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR PLAY THEIR PART IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A BLITZED CHURCH: Canon C. C. Griffiths (wearing white sweater) giving instructions before the prisoners began quarrying the stone at Crowhurst Park Estate. The stone will be used for rebuilding St. Leonard's Parish Church, Sussex, of which Canon Griffiths is the incumbent. Before the work started, the Canon read a message from the Bishop of Chichester which said: "May their action be a symbol of the rebuilding of the lives of nations on the Rock of Christ"

AFTER OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF CIVIC OFFICE: Mr. Wallace Thoday, who has just retired from the post of Chief Clerk to the Lord Mayor of London. He has been Chief Clerk since 1920, and he will be succeeded by Mr. C. G. Peyton, who is already very well known in the City courts

SIR EUSTACE PULBROOK STEPS DOWN: After being chairman of Lloyds for seven years, an unprecedented length of tenure in office, he now returns to his "underwriting box." The chairman of Lloyds draws no pay, but he has a full-time job. Sir Eustace frequently worked at his office from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. He has just returned from a tour in the United States

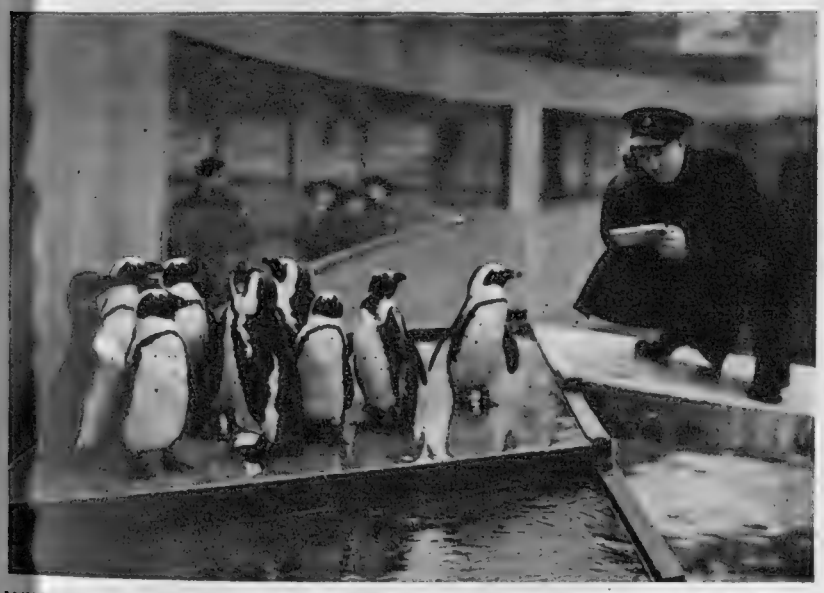


RESCUED FROM MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS : Miss Irene Cross, the Glasgow student climber, receives a cup of tea from one of her rescuers during the long and painful journey by sledge from the upper slopes of Bideanan Bean, where she sustained a broken leg

IRENE CROSS IS BROUGHT FROM THE UPPER SLOPES OF BIDEANAN BEAN : The Glasgow girl, who fell 300 ft. after slipping on a patch of snow and fractured her leg, being conveyed by sledge down the 3,766-ft. mountain. Miss Cross spent twenty hours on the mountain after her accident, and her rescuers passed one night by her side behind a rough shelter of stones and snow before they began the dangerous descent. One man went in front of the sledge to manœuvre it over the rocks, and the other members of the party held it back with ropes during the steeper parts of the journey. Miss Cross frequently apologised to her rescuers for the trouble she had caused

THE ORCADIANS TAKE UP CHEESE-MAKING : Presses in operation in the new Ministry of Food factory at Kirkwall, the former dance-hall-cinema-theatre of the R.A.F. station. The factory has been started by the Ministry of Food owing to the surplus of milk in the Orkneys following the departure of the thousands of Service men and women who were there during the war years. About 700 gallons of milk are produced daily, and there is no practical means of getting the surplus to the mainland towns of Scotland unless air transport becomes cheaper. Though the cheese-making enterprise is less profitable than the sale of liquid milk, it does produce essential food, and the islanders who reverted from stock-raising to dairying during the war will probably all retain their new interest. The Ministry's cheese is of the Cheddar variety

THE DAILY MILK-ROUND IN THE ORKNEYS : A Ministry of Food van collecting milk-churns from a smallholding on one of the southern islands of the group. During the war this milk went to meet the needs of the Service personnel at Scapa; now it goes to the Ministry of Food cheese factory. The Orcadians have made Orkney cheese for generations, but not on a commercial basis



WHO 'S WHO AT THE LONDON ZOO : The annual census is in progress at Regent's Park. Keeper Newson counting penguins during the New Year stock-taking, when additions to the family during the past year are officially recorded. This annual event is a lengthy job, but if all the beasts and birds behaved as well as the penguins, who stand in a corner while the keeper does his sums, it would be over much sooner

LIVESTOCK CORNER MAY HAVE TO CLOSE DOWN : Mr. E. J. Cole's pet store and back-garden zoo at Rushey Green, Catford, the future of which has been discussed by Lewisham Council. Objections to the zoo are on the grounds that it is not in keeping with the neighbourhood. Mr. Cole opened Livestock Corner seven years ago, and over 100,000 people, mostly children, have visited the place during the past five months. With his penny fund he has raised thousands of pounds for charity

MORE ABOUT THE KING'S MEN

Hereditary Rights and Privileges which Lords of the Manor May Still Exercise

By CHARLES GRAVES

THERE was no space last week to make any real reference to the hereditary claims and/or rights of the present-day descendants of illustrious ancestors where the Monarch is concerned. But the rights of these individuals are jealously guarded, as becomes a historic nation, and are taken very seriously indeed. The vast majority of them are concerned with the ceremonial of a Coronation, and are of three categories—(*a*) hereditary : (*b*) an appanage to a title ; and (*c*) those which are performed owing to the tenure of lands by Grand Serjeanty. Thus, the Earl of Denbigh, as such, is able to claim the right to be Grand Carver to the Monarch at the State Banquet after the Coronation. That is an example of (*a*). The Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Bath and Wells (example (*b*)) have, through the centuries, been allowed "to support the Sovereign during the ceremony" of the Coronation. Examples of (*c*) are most entertaining, and show that—on paper—anybody of any nationality who buys certain properties in this country can claim certain historic privileges at the Coronation, irrespective of his name, pedigree or even nationality.

If a Chicago meat packer, for example, managed to acquire the Manor of Scrivelsby, he could definitely claim to be the King's Champion, just as the owner of the Manors of Sculton, Eston, Shipton, Moyne and Maddington can claim to be the Royal Larderer. The Manor of Bedford carries with it the claim to be Royal Almoner ; the Manor of Nether Bilsington that of presenting three maple cups ; the Manor of Lyston that of making the Royal wafers ; the Manor of Worksop that of finding a glove for the King's right hand ; the Manor of Great Wymondley that of presenting the first cup of silver gilt ; the Manor of Addington that of presenting a mess of dillegrout (?) ; the Manor of Heydon that of holding for the King a towel when he washes before the banquet ; and the Manor of Kenninghall that of Chief Butler.

Tenure by Grand Serjeanty comes into effect when somebody owns property in return for services which he ought to do personally for the Monarch, such as carrying his banner or his lance, or his sword, or to be his sewer at his Coronation, or his carver, or his butler, or something of a similar nature, such as strewing herbs.

A few months before each Coronation the various owners of these properties, or holders of these hereditary titles, formally apply to a special Court of Claims convened to listen to them for permission to maintain these historic duties. Once upon a time, of course, these duties had a practical purpose and value. To-day, you would scarcely expect the Earl of Denbigh personally to carve the turkey or boar's head or baron of beef at a State Banquet with his own hands. As is natural, however, the current holder of the title likes to be able to maintain the historic right, even if he does not exercise it.

When King Edward VII came to the throne a period of over sixty years had elapsed since the last Court of Claims sat at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. No one, therefore, could testify from personal experience about the procedure, so it was necessary to produce a suitable formula. The shorter periods between the Coronations of King George V and King George VI did not produce a similar problem. But in 1901 numbers of claims were presented, beginning with the Barons of the Cinque ports, who claimed that they should be allowed to carry over the King's head the canopy of gold or purple silk borne upon four lances or staves, ornamented with silver-gilded bells—and keep it for their own use afterwards. Lyon King of Arms and Heralds and Pursuivants of Scotland claimed their customary place at the Coronation, as also did the Ulster King of Arms and the Lord Mayor of London. Three different claims to be Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland were heard by the Court of Claims, which finally granted it to the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn family. The claim which caused the greatest excitement was that of the Earl of Loudoun, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and Lord Hastings, who all claimed the right to carry the Great Spurs. After a certain amount of acrimony, it was adjudged that no sufficient evidence had been produced as to the nature of this hereditary privilege, and so none of the petitioners was allowed to claim the job. Lord Hastings had also petitioned the King to carry the Second Sword, but the case was not argued and the matter was left in the air.

The Marquess of Cholmondeley claimed an allowance of forty ells of crimson velvet and a box containing seventy-three seats in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation, but he was unsuccessful in his petition. The Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Shrewsbury both claimed the right to provide a glove for the King's right hand and to support His Majesty's right arm while holding his sceptre. As owner of the Manor of Worksop, the Duke of Newcastle was granted this distinction, but without any of "the accustomed fees, profits, pre-eminences and advantages belonging or appertaining to the said services." The Earl of Shrewsbury also claimed that he had the right to be summoned to the Coronation as Lord High Steward of Ireland. The conversation between his legal representative and the Court of Claims is worth quoting. The former referred to Queen Victoria's compliance with the request by the petitioner's father to carry a white wand as a symbol of his office when attending State ceremonials. The President of the Court of Claims said that this could only refer to the Earl of Shrewsbury's appearance in Ireland.

The legal representative replied that this was not necessarily the case.

THE PRESIDENT : "What is it exactly that you ask for ?"

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE : "That if the Earl of Shrewsbury is summoned to appear at the Coronation, in whatsoever capacity, he should be allowed to carry his white staff."

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : "That goes too far."

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE : "Then I will put it lower than that. I will say that if he is summoned as Lord High Steward of Ireland, he should carry his white staff here and not have it limited to Ireland."

The ultimate judgment was : "The Court adjudges that if His Majesty is pleased to summon the Earl of Shrewsbury to attend as Lord High Steward of Ireland, he may carry his white staff." Whereupon, the Earl of Shrewsbury presented a further lengthy petition to the King for permission to attend the Coronation as Lord High Steward of Ireland. The judgment on this lot was : "The Court considers and adjudges that the petitioner has neither claimed nor proved any right to be summoned to attend as, and execute the office of, Lord High Steward of Ireland on the day of Their Majesties' Coronation, but that, if His Majesty should see fit to summon the petitioner as aforesaid, which is a matter for His Majesty's own pleasure to determine, then the petitioner would have the right, under the petition produced by the Hand of the Court, to bear a white wand."

Another claim was to be the Hereditary Armour Bearer, but no order was made on this claim ; nor was there on another claim by Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., to be Bow Bearer. Nor, if it comes to that, was any order made on the debatable question of who was the Marshal of Ireland, and whether he should attend the Coronation as such. Other claims were : to carry the Orb (by the Duke of Somerset) ; to carry the Sceptre with the Dove (by the Duke of Richmond) ; that the Duke of St. Albans, as hereditary Falconer of the King, should be assigned a place at the Coronation ; that the Duke of Roxburghe should bear the Staff of St. Edward ; that the Earl of Huntingdon should carry the Sword of State ; and that the Earl of Erroll should be permitted to walk as Lord High Constable of Scotland and have a silver baton weighing 12 ozs., tipped with gold at each end, with His Majesty's Arms at one end and his own at the other. This claim was allowed.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster claimed the right to assist the Archbishop in performing the Divine Service at the time of the Coronation, and to have for this such fees as :

Ten yards of Scarlet ; six Ells of dark-coloured cloth ; six yards of Sarcanet ; two pieces of double Worsted (for the Dean's Robes).

Four Ells of Black Cloth, and a piece of double Worsted for each of the Dean's three Chaplains for their robes.

Most people have heard stories of certain of His Majesty's subjects being allowed to keep their hats on in his presence. The actual descendants of the privileged few do not boast about it, because they know that this privilege was normally granted only to persons with skin trouble, deformities and other misfortunes. The exception to the rule was Baron Kingsale, the premier Baron of Ireland, because his ancestor—Sir John de Courcy—when imprisoned in the Tower was said to have offered to represent King John against the King of France in a duel against the French champion the result of which was to decide by mutual arrangement the fate of the Duchy of Normandy. The story goes that the French champion had one look at Lord Kingsale's ancestor and took to his heels. . . . In return for this, Sir John was not only restored his estates, but was given permission for himself and his heirs to remain covered in the presence of His Majesty and all future Kings of England. The story further goes that in 1859 the Lord Kingsale of the day ostentatiously kept his hat on in the presence of Queen Victoria, rather expecting her to show surprise at his doing so. This, indeed, Queen Victoria did. But not through any ignorance of the tradition. She merely said : "My Lord, I know your traditional right to remain covered in Our Presence, but it is considered usual for a gentleman to remove his hat in the presence of a lady"—or words to that effect.

If space permitted, I could tell of the many Alice in Wonderland quit-rents which are paid annually by owners of ancient estates for the right to possess them. White roses, red roses, a couple of falcons, a half-pound of pepper—all are picturesque reminders of the original meaning of a peppercorn rent. There are, too, a handful of landowners who, by special Royal grant, are allowed to keep any sturgeons which they catch off their property, instead of handing them over to the King.

In these prosaic days it is pleasant to recall some of the more delightful survivals of the past in which I may include the right of (I think) the Duke of St. Albans to drive a carriage along Rotten Row. Nobody else is permitted to do this, and Lord Charles Beresford won a substantial bet in the days of King Edward by bribing the driver of the Hyde Park water-cart to let him take his place. . . .

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MORGAN LEAVES THE ARMY : The man who helped to draw up the Normandy invasion plan and sought to solve the problem of Europe's Displaced Persons. The General and Lady Morgan are seen with their eleven-year-old son at their Middlesex home after the War Office announcement that General Morgan had been placed on the retired list, which, as he said, was certainly not at his own request. "I have no grouses at being retired," he declared in a subsequent interview. "I am fifty-three, and old buffers like me must make way for the young stuff that is coming along. Whatever work I may do, it would be an honour to be in some organisation designed to help the displaced persons of Europe. Their problem haunts me." The last job held by Sir Frederick was Chief of Displaced Persons Operations for U.N.R.R.A. in Germany. In January 1946 a statement alleged to have been made by him told of plans for a Jewish exodus from Germany. U.N.R.R.A. called for his resignation, but after a visit to America it was announced : "General Morgan has the Director-General's continued confidence." But in August last Mr. LaGuardia, then the Director-General, announced that General Morgan had been released from his duties and would return to England. He emphasised that he had not been dismissed

"MADLY KEEN TO ENTERTAIN THE TROOPS": Japanese girls in a Westernised musical comedy for the entertainment of U.S. occupation troops. The characteristically robust build and stocky figures of their race are very noticeable

ENTERTAINING THE TROOPS

Jungle Rhythm and Classical Ballet for Occupation Troops in Tokyo and Vienna

Jungle Drums was produced at the Ernie Pyle Theatre in Tokyo by Michio Ito, who was a New York and Hollywood dance director before the war. It was performed under the supervision of the U.S.A. Special Service Department

"LES GIRLS" FROM TOKYO: Two of the chorus girls in "Jungle Drums," which was produced in Tokyo with an all-Japanese cast

THE RESIDENT BALLET COMPANY OF THE VIENNA OPERA HOUSE REHEARSE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE SCHÖNBRUNN PALACE: Their performances at the Burgtheater attract audiences of Service men from all four occupying Powers

The interior of the famous Opera House in Vienna was completely destroyed in air raids during the war. But its world-renowned resident ballet company has been maintained and gives performances regularly at the Burgtheater to enthusiastic audiences of ballet lovers, drawn largely from the occupation troops. During the day, the dancers have been permitted to rehearse in the grounds of the Schönbrunn Palace, which has been taken over by the British authorities. In the picture on the left, a ballerina makes a spirited leap in the grounds of the palace; and, above, some of the principals dance on the steps of the summer-house. The Schönbrunn Palace was formerly the Imperial residence. Predominantly in the style of the Austrian period of Baroque, it was designed in 1700 by the celebrated Austrian architect, Johann Bernhard Fischer. The gardens, laid out in the French style of landscape gardening, blend successfully with the building

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

ROBERT GRAVES STARTLES THE THEOLOGIANS

His Novel "King Jesus" Develops a Theory which Many May Find Disturbing

STARTLING, original, possibly even shocking to a number of readers, is Mr. Robert Graves' KING JESUS (Cassell. 12s. 6d.). In this long book, which I sometimes felt as I read it was overburdened with the detail that may prove erudition, the author develops a theory that Jesus was born of an earthly father and mother, and that He was the temporal heir to Herod's kingdom.

The book is written in the form of a first-person account of Jesus' life, as told in the first century A.D. by one Agabus the Decapolitan, who was not so remote in time from the actual happenings that he could not quote living authorities, who could give him word of mouth information from their own experiences. The device does at least one thing for the theory under discussion: it gives it a freshness and immediacy that any reasoning, after a 2,000-year lapse, might not have. Naturally, this is no more than an effective device, but, if the book was to be written, it does make it more readable.

By a secret marriage, writes Mr. Graves, Mary became the wife of Herod's son, Herod Antipater, his prince and heir, and at the time of the young man's untimely death Mary gave birth to a son, Jesus, having been officially and publicly declared the wife of Joseph of Emmaus, an elderly and kindly man who consented to the arrangement, although he knew that the child would not be his.

From His earliest youth Jesus grew up as a prophet, but one who was unswervingly faithful to the Jewish faith; not, as the rationalists would have it, a carpenter's son with megalomaniac obsessions, or an omnipotent being, equal to God though disguised as a man, or as an inconsistent spiritual adventurer, which has been yet a third view.

The tragedy of which the figure of Jesus was the core and centre was complex and terrible, and political factors, even to His sentence of death by crucifixion, were always present. Whatever view one holds of the logical truth or the misrepresentation of what one can know of the facts, there is no doubt that the book, even at its most over-written, is a stimulation to further study, and that is a feat in itself.

Miss Phyllis Bottome's sympathy, admiration and great understanding of the work of the Viennese psychologist, Alfred Adler, have moved her to write a biography that is certainly among the season's most unaffected and most passionately sincere.

ALFRED ADLER (Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.) shows the man who was the founder of Individual Psychology, and who believed in the right of every individual to a creative life; it also shows the man who, as a Viennese, appreciated café life, and of whom Miss Bottome writes that a whole volume *could* and *should* be filled with his jokes. The book shows Adler, too, as an almost relentless logician, of whom it was said that the main difference between Freud and him was that Freud wanted knowledge; and that Adler looked for the truth.

The psycho-analytical movement was developed by Freud, Adler and Steckel, often in the cafés. There was for ten years what the author describes as a "ding-dong struggle" between Adler and his lifelong antagonist, Freud. This situation was exacerbated by the fact that because of the intellectual sympathy and genuine admiration that each felt for the other's gifts, they remained together long after the divergence of their opinions showed that they would do better work apart. It is possible that Freud gradually became jealous of this brilliant younger colleague, but it must be admitted on his behalf that to find a full-blown antagonist, when he had looked for a powerful advocate, must have been a galling disappointment.

Adler's work in the State Schools, which marks the middle period of his life, is an illustration of many of his greatest qualities. Patiently, and if necessary for hour after hour, Adler would answer any question about the children under discussion, and his behaviour with the children themselves was incomparably gentle and friendly. After the rise to power of the Nazis, Adler was compelled to live abroad, and worked a great deal in the United States.

ART FOR THE MILLION: Miss Honor Frost, the new Director of Publications at the Tate Gallery, has the job of selecting coloured postcard reproductions of celebrated paintings. She has a wide field of choice, and is not limited to British artists only. Van Gogh, Manet, Gauguin, Seurat and other French impressionists have provided some of the most popular cards

Brigadier Bernard Fergusson has written, in THE WILD GREEN EARTH (Collins. 10s. 6d.), the successor to his brilliant account of his expedition, *Beyond the Chindwin*. Both books will be memorable among the literature of this war, for here is a man who is not only a good, accomplished and inventive soldier, but very nearly a first-class writer.

The present book falls into two parts; the first, a narrative account of an expedition which he led on a bigger and better-equipped scale than the first, and in co-operation with General Slim's Fourteenth Army, although the writer's immediate chief was still the almost legendary Wingate. The second half is devoted to Brigadier Fergusson's assessment of the results of the expedition; his views on the practical lessons learnt from the campaign and an estimation of the new sense of values which he and his men learned.

This is a book about the Chindits, and in that sense it is particularly for them, but it should also be read by the men and women who can never learn too much about their country's epic courage, good sense and humour.

THE CONSECRATION OF GENIUS (Hollis and Carter. 21s.) is a study of Christian art by Mr. Robert Sencourt and a volume of extreme interest which can be read and re-read, and which I, for one, will keep on my shelves for constant reference. "The scope of the book," explains the author, "is to define what the highest genius owes to the inspiration of the Christian religion, and what, in turn, the life of the Church owes to the triumphant creations of Christian culture. . . . How does art differ from theology? Art suggests the highest mysteries, theology deals direct with the intellectual scheme of faith. But this is a realm which requires symbols, and therefore inspires creative genius and provides it with a theory."

In his writings for more than twenty years Mr. Sencourt has been exploring the border land where divinity, literature and the arts meet; and his theory of creative genius is embodied in this book which, with its exhaustive footnotes and finely-chosen illustrations, is a joy to possess.

With the slight drawback that there is absolutely no way to accomplish it except on foot, I should very much like to follow Mr. Wilson MacArthur's example, and, picking on a fairly long but otherwise modest river, trace it step by step from its source to its merging with a more important stream. As I say, the trouble would be that step by step business. In THE RIVER WINDRUSH (Cassell. 10s. 6d.) Mr. MacArthur, equipped with a camera, a pair of observant eyes and considerable energy, sets out, first to discover the exact point of departure and then to walk beside the little river, field by field and village by village, till it joins the Thames.

The Windrush turns out to be a tributary of the Thames—or perhaps you knew this? It starts in Gloucestershire and wanders mildly across into Oxfordshire. But the discoveries that Mr. MacArthur makes are not mild so much as extraordinarily revealing of the real country life of England.

The Windrush is the Water on which Bourton stands; and it flows past Swinbrook, a village owned for more than four centuries by the Fettiplaces.

"The Tracys, the Lacys, and the Fettiplaces
Own all the manors, the parks and the chases,"

says an old jingle maliciously. But it took Mr. MacArthur to discover the jingle and to learn that in 1806, or thereabouts, the Fettiplace mansion was let to a charming gentleman from London who turned out to be a highway robber.

The book is full of such discoveries and word pictures, and, together with excellent photographs, makes a very attractive production.

SHORTER REVIEWS

From the Latest Publishers' Lists

In the years before the war, with a few very weighty exceptions provided by Taylor Caldwell, Margaret Mitchell and Hervey Allan, the novel tended to achieve a standard size and a standard price. Since the war the length of novels has decreased markedly, and while this is not altogether an evil, it must, on the other hand, invite comment from some who feel that they are not getting value for money. THE TAKEN TOWN (Home and Van Thal. 7s. 6d.) provides a case in point, offering a modest 159 pages for the price of three half-crowns, its first page having the opening line, "One-and-threepence change; thank you, sir," which the reader may or may not find significant. The author, Dudley Carew, is a writer of ability, and his story of a young man facing the exigencies of post-war life has both style and quality. Mr. Carew already has four other novels to his credit, and this is the best of them.

Another new novel is VAGABOND PATH (Macdonald. 10s. 6d.), by F. James Gray. The author is the Book Editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, and he tells the story of a young writer whose interest in the theatre takes him from his native St. Paul to New York and on to what he deems to be the romantic theatrical centres of Europe. The novel is clearly autobiographical, and from this it doubtless derives much of its sincerity.

During the war the Channel Islands were the only part of the British Commonwealth the Germans occupied for any length of time, and consequently their behaviour during that period is of vital interest. In JERSEY IN JAIL, 1940-45 (Ernest Huelin. 15s.), by Horace Wyatt, no attempt is made to provide a history of the occupation, but with the artistic aid of Edmund Blampied, the author gives us impressions of the occupation that are possibly more important than many chapters of factual history.

At a time when Anglo-Egyptian affairs are in the very forefront of the news, and the people of Egypt, headed by the vociferous student fraternity, are calling on Britain to hasten her exit and urging at the same time that Egypt should assume complete control of the Condominium of the Sudan, any facts which throw new light on the general situation are welcome. In ONE HOUR OF JUSTICE (Dorothy Crisp and Co. 8s. 6d.), Cecil Alport, late Professor of Clinical Medicine and Director of the Medical Unit at King Fouad Hospital, Cairo University, delivers a sharp denunciation against the present treatment of the Egyptian peasant. This unjust treatment of the poverty-stricken fellaheen, he alleges, comes from their own country-men, the wealthy pashas who have complete control.

"Some day his pent-up resentment, multiplied some millions of times, will break out with irresistible force," says Dr. Alport, "and God help those responsible for all the miseries and hardships which through long years the half-starved fellaheen and their unfortunate families have had to bear."

These are warning words, and if the author is correct in all that he has to say—and there is no reason to doubt the facts gathered during seven years' work in Egypt—it is clear enough that they should be considered in relation to the people of the neighbouring Sudan, upon which Egyptian Nationalists have cast such envious eyes. Dr. Alport has made it clear that democracy, as we know it in Britain, remains but a distant goal in Egypt.

Egypt and the Sudan also figure largely in another new book, although it is in very different vein. This is G. D. Fleming's BLUE IS THE SKY (William Earl and Company. 10s. 6d.). In this pleasant autobiography the author tells us of his experiences as an air-line pilot and as an R.A.F. officer, and of journeyings in many parts of the African Continent from Cairo to Zanzibar. This is an engaging book with no great pretensions, and Mr. Fleming finishes by telling us that, having been demobbed, he is "champing at the bit" to start his new life as a farmer in Kenya. It is to be hoped that he will find time between market days to write another book about Africa.

Two interesting new additions to the "Britain in Pictures" Series, those excellent 5s. publications from the House of Collins, are BRITISH ANGLERS' NATURAL HISTORY, by E. G. Boulenger, and LIFE AMONG THE SCOTS, by Janet Adam Smith. Miss Adam Smith, herself a Scotswoman, gives a discerning picture of life north of the Border, but some may feel that the illustrations accompanying the text are not up to the usual high standard of editorial choice. Somehow or other they do not truly reflect the Scottish atmosphere and the Scottish scene.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SALVER

THE very word "salver" has a significant derivation. It has nothing to do with salving but comes from the Spanish *salva* which may be translated "to test or assay". That which was served having been tested, found free of poison and therefore worthy for the honoured guest's consumption was "presented on a salver".

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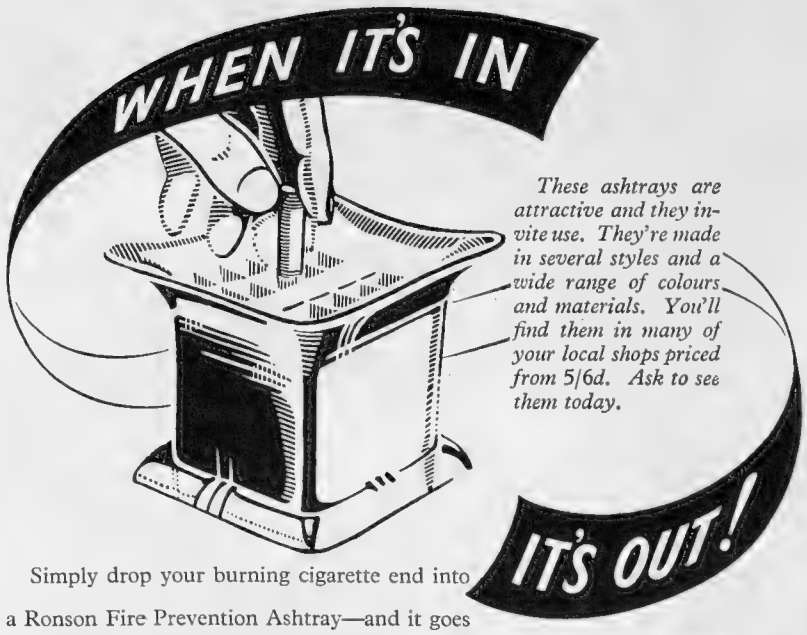

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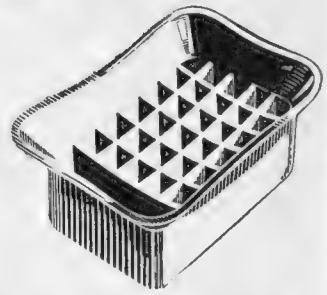

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"*Utilitarian but adequate. You forget the Anglo-Saxon powers of digestion, mon ami.*"

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"*One bottle of Algerian wine, one empty Rose's, and dry rot.*"

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Gargle daily with

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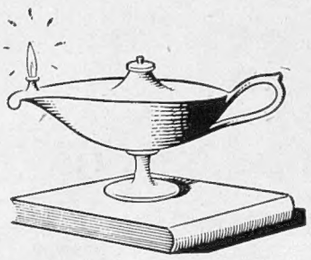

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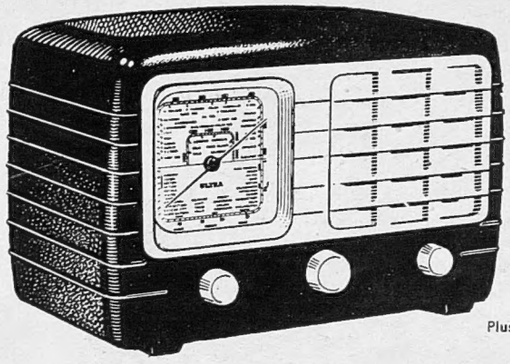

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